JO: COLETUS SCHOLÆ P. AULINÆ FUND.
Nicholls sculp

THE

[redacted]

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a new Method, proper to acquaint the Learner with **Things**, as well as **Pure** *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The SEVENTH EDITION, *with Additions.*

By JAMES GREENWOOD,
Author of the *English-Grammar*, and Sur-Master of St. *Paul's* School.

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THE PREFACE.

THE *Burthening of the* Memory *with more* than is neceſſary, *at the Entrance upon any* Study, *is certainly a great Diſcouragement to the* Learner. *I have therefore, in the* preſent Vocabulary, *avoided every* Thing *that is not of* immediate Uſe, *as* Foreign to the Deſign; *and induſtriouſly* omitted *that vaſt Heap of* Words *with which our common Word-Books do ſo frightfully ſwell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this* Kind *already Printed, or to condemn them as uſeleſs, until I am better acquainted with their* Authors Intentions: *But this I will allow myſelf to affirm,* That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purpoſes. *For why ſhould a Perſon that is to be prepared for the Reading of* Corderius, Phædrus, *&c. be led through a Crowd of* Modern Barbariſms, *and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the* Romans *never heard of; and ſo conſequently, will never be met with in any* Claſſick, *or good* Latin Author? *A few of which I ſhall take the Liberty to* Inſtance, *as they ſtand in the* Books *already abroad. Such are* Ingratitudo, Groſſularia, Ribes, Leviſticum, Nicotiana, Piſtacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hyſpaniolus, *&c.*

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations *which they have given to* Latin Words ; *a Fault* scarce *excuſable, ſince it betrays the Learner into ſuch* Miſtakes *as will for ever hinder his true underſtanding of a* Roman *Author. Such are their rendering* Arbuſcula, *for a Shrub*, Carmen, *for one ſingle Verſe* ; Humanitas, *for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride* ; Humilis, *for one that is endowed with it* ; Camera, *for a Chamber* ; Caminus, *for a Chimney*, Æs, *for Braſs* ; Pædagogus, *for a School maſter* ; Albumen, *for White of the Eye* ; Laurus, *for a Laurel. And an endleſs Number of the like, which to repeat would be as unpleaſant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewiſe, to take Notice how often they confound* Adjectives *with* Subſtantives, *uſing them as ſuch : The putting in of* Phraſes ; *the giving* Latin Names *to* Modern Things ; *the uſing* Circumlocutions, *or two or three Words to expreſs* one *in* Engliſh ; *the throwing in of ſo many Compounded Words upon the* Back *of one another. And laſtly, the inſerting only of* Nouns, *as if* Speech *was made up of but one ſort of* Words.

Whereas, a Vocabulary *ought to contain a* Stock *of pure* Primitive Words, *and ſuch principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the firſt eaſy* Latin Authors : *Which when the* Scholar *is once Maſter of, he will daily and inſenſibly be* increaſing, *as he proceeds to other Books ; where the Senſe aſſiſts the Memory, and which will a thouſand times more eaſily acquaint him with their true Signification, than a Heap of barren Words, as they are drily ſtrung together in the ordinary* Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I ſuppoſe, will be abundant ſufficient for the fitting of a Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, *the* Latin Teſtament, Eraſmus, Phædrus, Æſop, Cato, Ovidii Triſtia, &c. *the*

the Words being moſtly Primitive, *and ſuch as frequently occur in the Books afore-mentioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a* Compounded Word, *but that is but ſeldom; and which we were forced to receive, becauſe it is obſervable, That ſome* Derivatives and Compounded Words *are often more uſed than the* Simple *and* Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, *and has the Authority of ſome one, or more of the* Claſſick Authors; *and if for Method ſake, we have been obliged ſometimes to make uſe of a Word leſs pure than the reſt, or whoſe Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to ſet a Mark upon it as ſuch, or thrown it under the Page, among the Notes.*

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as uſed among the beſt Authors, is given, almoſt all Metaphorical and Borrowed Significations being laid aſide, that ſo the Learner might not only have pure Words, *but alſo a clear underſtanding of their Meaning.*

I have omitted ſeveral Words, which may be eaſily deduced from ſome other: For, when a Boy knows that Legere *is Latin for* to read; Audire, to hear, *and can tell what the Supines ſignify, he may be eaſily taught how that from the firſt* Supine, *by changing* Um *into* Or, *a* Noun Subſtantive *is formed, which ſignifies the* Doer; *as, from* Lectum, to read, *comes* Lector, a Reader. *From* Auditum, to hear, *comes* Auditor, a Hearer. *So, when he has learned the* Significations *of* Vocare, Ponere, Venire; *if he be informed, That theſe* Prepoſitions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, *being Compounded, ſignify* To, Together; Down, *or* From; In, *or* Upon; Before, *or* Firſt; Forth, Back, *or* Up; Under, Upon, *or* Over, *he will preſently know that* Advocare *ſignifies* to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare,

to

to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Repouere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon, or over. *So, he that knows what* Amicus, Avarus *signify, will soon learn what* Amicitia, Avaritia *mean: As, he that knows what* Liber, Culter *are, will soon tell you that* Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. *Likewise by him who hath learnt that* Tepere, Calere, *signify* to be Warm, to be Hot; *the Significations of* Tepos, Calor *will be presently understood.*

I have indeed put in three *or* four Verbal Nouns, *or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as* Pastor, Arator; *but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.*

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, *and not in the* English; *since this is a* Vocabulary *for the Learning of the* former Language, *and not of the latter. Besides, many things which do frequently occur in our* Tongue, *were unknown to the* Romans; *and therefore, you cannot expect* Latin Words *for them; since the* Romans *could not give* Names *to things they knew nothing of.*

As to the Method, *I have made choice of the most* Natural *and* Entertaining *that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same time, and with the same Pains, with the* Knowledge *of the Words,* understand *the things* themselves *which they* express, *with their* Order *and* Dependance *upon one another. And the better to fix* both *upon the* Memory *of the young* Readers, *and to give them as clear an* Idea *as possible of what they learn, I have caused little* Draughts *and* Pictures *to be made of such* Things *as are* known

and

and diſtinguiſhed *by their* outward Shapes, *with References to the Words that mention them: We have printed the Words that come from the* Latin *in the* Roman *Character, and added the Preterperfect Tenſes and Supines to the Verbs.*

NOTE,

THE young Reader is to take Notice, That the *Figures*, (1,) (2,) (3,) (4,) (5,) &c. refer to the ſame Numbers in the *Pictures*, as thoſe in the *Cut* do to the ſame Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* ſtands for Maſculine, *f* for Feminine, and *n* for Neuter. Alſo that a ſhort Syllable is marked thus [˘], and a long Syllable thus [¯].

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THE

THE *LONDON* VOCABULARY.

I. Of THINGS.

A THING *hath*
A Name
A Sign
A Mark, or Note
A Mode, *or Manner*

RES, is, f.
Nōmen, nom̆nis, n.
Signum, i, n.
Nŏta, æ, f.
Mŏdus, i, m.

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A Kind	Gĕnus, ĕris, n.
A Part	Pars, tis, f.
Or Member	Membrum, i. n.

A PART *is*

An Half	Dīmĭdĭum, i, n.
A Fragment, or broken Piece	Fruſtum, i, n.
A Crum, or little Piece	Mīca, æ, f.

THINGS *have alſo their*

Cauſe	Cauſa, æ, f.
Nature	Nātūra, æ, f.
Fortune	Fortūna, æ, f.
Beginning	Prinсĭpĭum, ii, n.
End	Fīnis, is, d.
Order	Ordo, ĭnis, m.
Time	Tempus, ŏris, n.
Number	Nŭmĕrus, i, m.
Place	Lŏcus, i, m.
Space	Spătĭum, i, n.

A THING *is*

The World	1	Mundus, i, m.
A Body		Corpus, ŏris, n.
The Sky	2	Æthĕr, ĕris, m.
A Spirit		Spīrĭtus, us, m.

God created the World out of

Nothing	Nĭhĭlum, i, n.

In a BODY *there is*

Matter	Mătĕrĭa, æ, f.
Form	Forma, æ, f.
Figure	Fĭgūra, æ, f.

In the SKY *there are*

The Sun	3	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun-Beam	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow	Umbra, æ, f.
Darkneſs	Tĕnĕbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT *is*

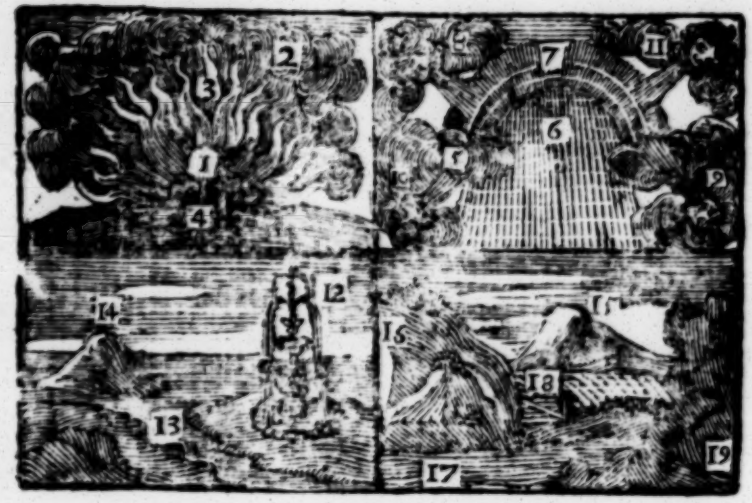
God		Dĕus, i, m.
An Angel	7	Angĕlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
		Or, [a] Animus, i, m.
A Soul		[a] Anima, æ, f.
A Devil		[b] Diăbŏlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven	8	[c] Cœlum, i, n.
The Element		[a] Elĕmentum, i, n.
Hell		[d]

[a] This is only uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers.
[c] In the Plural *Cœli, Cœlorum*, m.
[d] *Loci Inferi.*

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



In the World are Four ELEMENTS, *or Beginnings of all Things.*

FIRE	IGnis, is, m.
Air	Aër, ĕris, m.
WATER	Aqua, æ, f.
EARTH	Tellus, ūris, f.

From the FIRE (1) *cometh*

A Spark	Scintilla, æ, f.
Smoak 2	Fūmus, i, m.
A Flame 3	**Flamma, æ,** f.
Soot	Fūlīgo, ĭnis, f.

In the FIRE *are*

A Firebrand 4	Torris, is, m.
A Live, or Hot Coal	Pūmex, ĭcis, m.
Embers, or warm Ashes	Favilla, æ, f.

After

After the FIRE *there remain*

A Dead Coal	Carbo, ōnis, m.
A Dead or Quench'd Brand	Tĭtĭo, ōnis, m.
Aſhes	Cĭnis, ĕris, m.
Or Cinders	*Or*, Cĭner

In the AIR (6) *are*

A Cloud	Nūbes, is, f.
A Fog or Miſt	Nĕbŭla, æ, f.
A Steam	Vāpor, ōris, m.
The Rainbow 7	Īris, ĭdis, f.
A Wind	Ventus, i, m.
A gentle wind	Aura, æ, f.

The four Chief Winds are

The Eaſt-Wind 8	Eurus, i, m.
The Weſt Wind 9	Zĕphўrus, i, m.
The North Wind 10	Aquĭlo, ōnis, m.
The South Wind 11	Auſter, tri, m.

From a CLOUD *cometh*

Rain	[1] Plŭvia, æ, f.
Snow	Nix, nĭvis, f.
Hail	Grando, ĭnis, f.
Dew	Ros, rōris, m.
Froſt	Gelu, n. *Undeclined*
Hoar or white Froſt	Prŭīna, æ, f.
Thunder	Tŏ ĭtru, n. *Undeclined*
A Thunder-bolt	Fulmen, ĭnis, n.
Lightning	Fulgur, ŏris, n.

Rain if it falls cloſe or thick, is

A Shower	Imber, bris, m.

Rain if it be fierce, is

A great Shower, or Storm	Nimbus, i, m.

[1] This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being underſtood.

WATER *is*

A Spring or Fountain 12	Fons, tis, m.
A River 13	Rīvus, i, m. *Or*, Amnis, is, m.
A Wave	Unda, æ, f.
The Sea	Mărе, is, n.

The Main Sea that compaſſeth the World is

The Ocean	Occănus, i, m.

A River hath

A Bank	Rīpa, æ, f.
A Brink	Margo, ĭnis, d. *rather* m.
A Channel	Alvĕus, i, m.
A Whirlpool	Vortex, ĭcis, m.
A Gulf	Gurges, ĭtis, m.
A Shallow or Ford	Vădum, i, n.

From WATER *cometh*

A Drop	Gutta, æ, f.
A Bubble	Bulla, æ. f.
Foam, or Froth	Spūma, æ, f.
Ice	Glăcĭes, ēi, f.

WATER, *when it wants vent, ſpreads itſelf into*

A Pool, or Pond	Stagnum, i, n.
A Lake	Lăcus, us, m.
A Marſh, or Fen	Pălus, ūdis, f.
A Ditch	Lăcūna, æ, f.

The Sea hath

A Shore	Lĭtus, ŏris, n.
A Haven, or Port	Portus, us, m.
A Gulph of the Sea, or Bay	Sĭnus, us, m.
An Arm, or Strait	Frĕtum, i, n.

Land incloſed with Sea or Water, is

An Iſle, *or* Iſland 14	Insŭla, æ, f.

The

The EARTH *is*

Land	Terra, æ, f.
Ground	Hŏmus, i, f.
Firm Ground	Sŏlum, i, n. Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH *is*

An Hill 15 [16	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, or great Hill	Mons, tis, m.
A plain Field 18	Campus, i, m.
A Vale, or Valley 17	Vallis, is, f.
A Rock 19	Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH *mixed with Water is*

Mud	Līmus, i, m.
Mire, or Dirt	Cœnum, i, n. Or, Lūtum, i, n.

EARTH *without Water is*

Duſt	Pulvis, ĕris, m. Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

EARTH *cut up with its own Herb is*

A Turf	Cespes, ĭtis, m.
A Clod of Earth is	Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of EARTH *are*

Clay	Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth	Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker	Rūbrica, æ, f.
Chalk	Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH *is taken*

A Mineral	Mĭnĕra, æ, f.
A Plant	Planta, æ, f.

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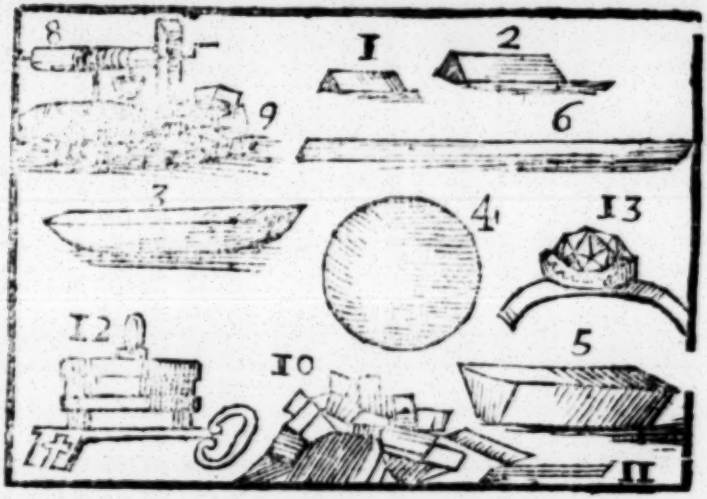
[1] This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore ſhould have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make uſe of it here.

III. Of MINERALS and METALS.



The EARTH, *or Matter of which any thing dug out of the* EARTH *is made, is called a Mineral, or the Oar.*

A MINERAL *is*

Juice	Succus, i, m.
A Metal	Metallum, i, n.
A Stone 9	Lăpis, ĭdis, m.

MINERAL *Juices are*

Salt	Sāl, is, m.
Alum	Alūmen, ĭnis, n.
Sulphur	Sulfur, ŭris, n.
Amber	Succĭnum, i, n.

A [1] METAL *is all that which is digged and fetched out of the* EARTH, *as,*

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of LEAD *is made*

Red Lead	Sandyx, ȳcis, f.
Called by the Moderns	Mĭnĭum, i, n.
White Lead	Cērussa, æ, f.

Artificial METALS [*such as are made by the Art of Man*] *are, that which is made of Copper, and the Calamine-Stone called* Brass——*Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called*

Steel	Chălybs, ȳbis, m.

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or

Verdigrease	Ærūgo, ĭnis, f.

METALS *are digged out of*

A Mine	8	Fŏdīna, æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry, (fossile) Body, and is

Sand		Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel		Glārea, æ, f.
A big Stone	10	Sāxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone		Silex, ĭcis, d.
A Pumice Stone		Pūmex, ĭcis, m.

---

[1] This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan*, *&c.* for the MINE itself.

A Whetſtone	11	Cos, ōtis, f.
A Marble		Marmor, ŏris, n.
A Loadſtone	12	Magnes, ētis, m.
A Jewel	13	Gemma, æ, f.

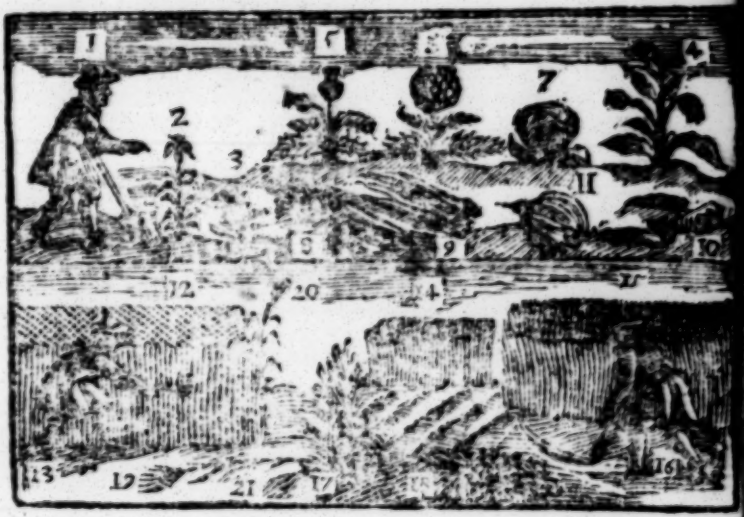
A JEWEL, *or Precious Stone is*

A Diamond	Adămas, antis, m.
A Sapphire	Sapphīrus, i, f.
A Chryſolite	Chrysŏlĭthus, i, f.
An Emerald	Smăragdus, i, m.
A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-	Pyrōpus, i, m.
A Jaſper [*lour*	Jaſpis, ĭdis, f.
An Agate	Achātes, æ, *or* is, m.

[illegible]e to Jewels are

Glaſs	Vitrum, i, n.
A Cryſtal	Cryſtallus, i, f. *Or*, Cryſtallum, i, n.
A Pearl	Margărīta, æ, f.

IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT *is*

AN Herb	HErba, æ, f.
A SHRUB	Frŏtex, ĭcis, m.
A TREE	Arbor, ŏris, f.

An HERB *is*

Graſs	Grāmen, ĭnis, n.
Flax	Līnum, i, n.
All manner of Corn or Grain	Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of ſome of the moſt common HERBS *are*

A Bur	Lappa, æ, f.
Fern or Brakes	Fĭlix, ĭcis, f.
Hemlock	Cĭcūta, æ, f.

Hyſſop.

Hyſſop	Hyſsōpus, i, f.
A Lilly 2	Lĭlĭum, ii, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold 3	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	Amărăcus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moſs	Muſcus, i, m.
A Muſhroom, or Toad ſtool	Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle	Urtĭca, æ, f.
Parſly	Apĭum, ii, n.
A Poppy 4	Păpāver, ĕris, n.
A Ruſh	Juncus, i, m.
Saffron	Crŏcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvĭa, æ, f.
Sorrel	Lăpăthus, i, m.
Sea Weed	Alga, æ, f.
Southern-Wood	Abrŏtŏnum, i, n.
A Thiſtle 5	Carduus, i, m.
Thyme	Thўnus, i, m. & Thўnum, i, n.
Vervain	Verbēna, æ, f.
A Violet	Vĭŏla, æ, f.
Worm-Wood	Abſinthĭum, ii, n.

Eatable HERBS	Olus, ĕris, n.
An Artichoke 6	Cĭnăra, æ, f.
Aſparagus, Sperage or Sparrowgraſs	Aſpărăgus, i, m.
Lettice	Lactūca, æ, f.
Coleworts	Braſsĭca, æ, f.

Which becoming headed are called

Calbage 7	[1]

Eatable Roots are

Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allĭum, ii, n.

[1] *This is called* Braſsĭca Căpĭtāta.

A Leek	Porrum, i, n.
An Onion 9	Cēpe, is, n. & Cēpa, æ, f.
Radiſh 3	Răphănus, i, m.
A Turnip	Răpum, i, n.

Oleraceous FRUITS *are*

A Cucumber 10	Cŭcŭmis, is, & ĕris, m.

The biggeſt ſort of which Fruit is

A Pompion, *or Pomkin*	Pĕpo, ōnis, m.

A delicious ſort of which Fruit is

A Melon	Mēlo, ōnis, m.

As the biggeſt ſort is

A Gourd	Cŭcurbĭta, æ, f.

(12) CORN *is*

Barley 14	Hordĕum, i, n.
Millet, *or Grout*	Mĭlĭum, ii, n.
An Oat 15	Avēna, æ, f.
Rice	Olȳza, æ, f.
Wheat 13	Ador, ŏris, n.

Whence cometh

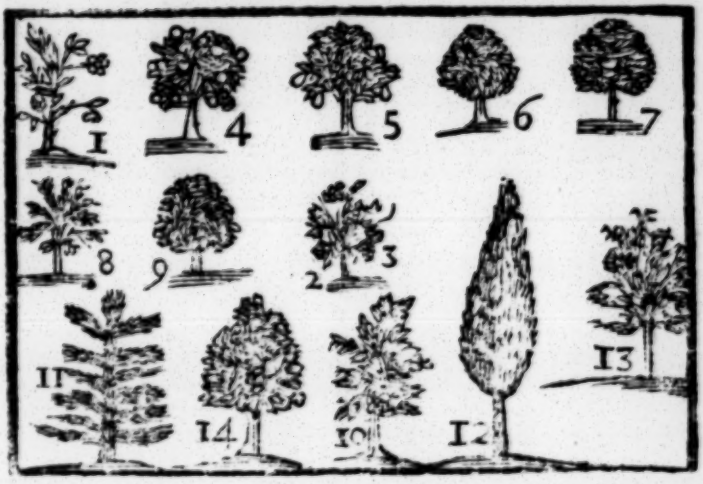
Meal or Flour	Fărīna, æ, f.
Bran	Furfur, ŭris, n.

PULSE *is*	Lĕgūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Bean 17	Făba, æ, f.
Darnel	Lŏlĭum, ii, n.
Lentils	Lens, tis, f.
A Pea	Pīſum, i, n.
Vetches, *or Tares* 18	Vĭcĭa, æ, f.

In CORN *is*

The Beard	19	Ărĭſta, æ, f.
An Ear	20	Spica, æ, f.
A Grain, *or ſingle Corn*		Grānum, i, n.
An Husk		Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk		Culmus, i, m.
Standing CORN *is*	12	Sĕges, ĕtis, f.
A mixture of ſundry Grains		
Or Meſcelline is		Farrāgo, ĭnis, f.

V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB *is a Plant which riſeth not up to the juſt Bigneſs of a Tree; ſuch is*

THE *Bramble*		RUbus, i, m. or f.
The Juniper		Jūnĭpĕrus, f.
Ivy		Hĕdĕra, æ, f.
The Myrtle		Myrtus, i, f.
A Reed		Cālămus, i, m. *Or*, Arundo, ĭnis, f.
The Roſe Buſh	1	Rŏſa, æ, f.
The Tamariſk		Myrīca, æ, f.
The Vine	2	Vītis, is, f.
beareth		
A Bunch of Grapes	3	Uva, æ, f.
A Vine Leaf is		Pampĭnus, i, m.

POME BEARING *Trees are*

The Apple-Tree	5	Mālus, i, f.
The Fig-Tree		Fīcus, us, f.
The Medlar-Tree		Meſpĭlus, i, f.

The

The Pear-*tree* 6	Pȳrus, i, f.
The Service, *or* Sorb-*tree*	Sorbus, i, f.

PLUMB-BEARING *Trees are*

The Cherry-tree 7	Cĕrăſus, i, f.
The Olive-*tree*	[1] ˘Olīva, æ, f. *Or*, ˘Olĕa, æ, f.
The Palm-*tree*	Palma, æ, f.
The Plumb-tree 8	Prūnus, i, f.

BERRY-BEARING *Trees are*

The Bay tree	Laurus, i, *or* us, f.
The Box-*tree*	Buxus, i, f.
The Elder-tree	Sambūcus, i, f.
The Mulberry-tree 9	Mōrus, i, f.
The Yew-tree	Taxus, i, f.

NUT-BEARING *Trees are*

The Almond tree	Amygdăla, æ, f.
The Beech-tree	Fāgus, i, f.
The Filberd-tree	Cŏrўlus, i, f.
The Walnut-tree 14	[1] Juglans, dis, f.

FOREST-TREES *are*

The Alder-tree	Alnus, i, f.
The Aſh-tree 10	Fraxĭnus, i, f.
The wild Aſh	Ornus, i, f.
The Birch-tree	Bĕtŭla, æ, f.
The Cedar-*tree* 11	Cedrus, i, f.
The Cork-tree	Sūber, ĕris, n.
The Cypreſs-*tree* 12	Cupreſſus, i, *or* us, f.
The Elm 13	Ulmus, i, f.
The Fir-tree	˘Abĭes, ētis, f.
The Lime, or Linden-tree	Tĭlĭa, æ, f.
The Maple	˘Acer, ĕris, n.
The Oak	Quercus, us, f.

[1] *Arbor* is underſtood.

An Oak of the hardeſt kind	Rōbur, ŏris, n.
The Holm Oak	Ilex, ĭcis, f.
The Pine-*tree*	Pīnus, us, f.
The Plane tree	Plătănus, i, f.
The Poplar-*tree*	Pōpŭlus, i, f.
The Turpentine-tree	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
The Willow-tree	Sălix, ĭcis, f.

TREES *bear*

Fruit	Fructus, us, m.
is	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ŭcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A POME *is here to be taken for any Fruit, whoſe Skin or Peel is not hard; ſuch is*

An Apple	Mālum, i, n.
A Cherry	Cĕrăſum, i, n.
A Date	Dactўlus, i, m.
A Fig	Fīcus, i, *or* us, f.
A Medlar	Meſpĭlum, i, n.
An Olive	Olīva, æ, f.
A Pear	Pўrum, i, n.
A Plumb	Prūnum, i, n.
The ſorb *Apple*	Sorbum, i, n.

A NUT *is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Sheil; ſuch is*

An Almond	Amygdăla, æ, f.
A Cheſnut	[1] Caſtānĕa, æ, f.
A Filberd	[1] Avellāna, æ, f.
A Walnut	[1] Juglans, dis, f.

[1] Theſe are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being underſtood.

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A BERRY *is a ſmall round Fruit growing on Trees Shrubs ; ſuch is*

A Grape	˘Acĭnus, i, m.
A Mulberry	Mōrum, i, n.
A Strawberry	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING *Trees bring forth*

SPICE *is*	˘Arōma, tis, n.
Cinnamon	Cāſia, æ, f. *Or*, Cinnāmum, i, n. *in* Ov
Ginger	Zingĭber, ĕris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĭdis, f. *in* Plautu
Pepper	Pĭper, ĕris, n.

The OAK *bears*

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn	Glans, glandis, f.

From TREES *alſo come*

Frankincenſe	Thus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pĭcis, f.
Roſin	Rēsīna, æ, f.

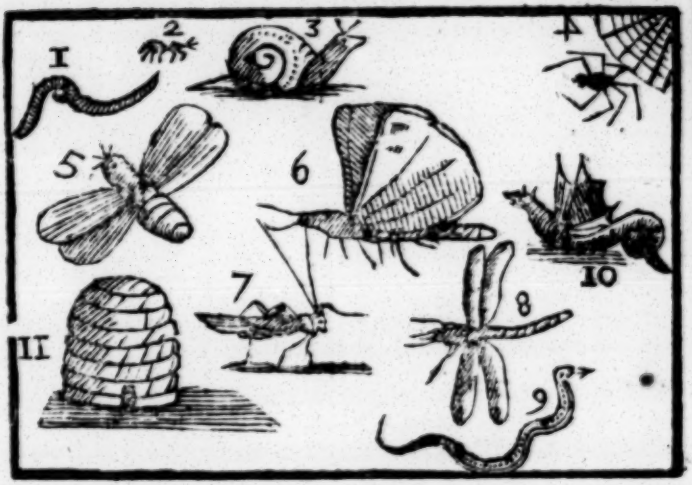
PARTS *of a* PLANT *are*

The Root	Rādix, īcis, f.
The Stump	Stirps, is, f.
The Stalk	Caulis, is, f.
The Bark	Cortex, ĭcis, d.
A Bough or Branch	Rāmus, i, m.
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon	Surcŭlus, i, m.
A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots, or Sides of the Stock	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
A freſh, or green Leaf	Frons, Frondis, f.
A dead, or withered Leaf	Fŏĭum, ii, n.
A Bloſſom, or Flower	Flos, flōris, m.

TREES

	Trees *have*
Wood	Lignum, i, n.
	Which hath
A Knot	Nōdus, i, m.
	Of Wood is made
A Faggot	Faſcis, is, m.
	A Nut hath
A Shell	Pūtāmen, ĭnis, n.
A Kernel	Nucleus, i, m.
	Trees growing together make
A Wood	Sylva, æ, f.
A Foreſt	Saltus, us, m.
A Grove	Nĕmus, ŏris, n.
A Grove conſecrated to ſome God, is	Lūcus, i, m.
A Place planted with Trees is	Arbuſtum, i, n.
A Place planted with Willows is	Sălictum, i, n.
A Place planted with Oaks is	Quercētum, i, n.

VI. Of INSECTS.



AN Animal, *or Living Creature hath*	˘ANĭmal, ālis, n.
Life	Vīta, æ, f.
Senſe	Senſus, us, m.
Sex	Sexus, us, m.
There are five outward SENSES,	
The SIGHT	Vīſus, us, m.
The HEARING	Auditus, us, m.
The SMELL	˘Odōrātus, us, m.
The TASTE	Guſtus, us, m.
The TOUCH, *or* FEELING	Tactus, us, m.

By

By the SENSES *are perceived*

Colour	Cŏlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sŏnus, i, m.
Or Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taſte, or Reliſh	Săpor, ōris, m.

Beſides the five OUTWARD SENSES *above-mentioned there are three* INWARD SENSES *given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things*

The Common Senſe	[1]
The Fancy	[2]
The Memory	Mĕmŏria, æ, f.

The SENSES *at* REST *is called*

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.

By its SEX *a Living Creature is*

A Male	Mas, ăris, m.
A Female	Fēmĭna, æ, f.

An ANIMAL *is*

An Inſect	Inſectum, i, n.
A Serpent	[3] Serpens, tis, d. *Or* Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, f.
A Beaſt	Beſtĭa, æ, f.
A Fiſh	Pīcis, is, m.
A Man	Hŏmo, ĭnis, m.

---

[1] Called *Senſus communis.*

[2] Phantāsĭa, æ, f.

[3] *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the *Maſculine Gender, Anguis* is underſtood; when in the *Feminine, Beſtia* is underſtood.

INSECTS *are small Animals without Blood, having an Inciſure, or Reſemblance of Cutting, common to moſt of them, in ſome part of their Bodies.*

CREEPING INSECTS *are*

A Worm 1	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Piſmire 2	Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar	Erūca, æ, f.
A Flea	Pūlex, ĭcis, m.
A Glow-Worm	Cĭcindēla, æ, f.
An Horſe-Leech	Hĭrūdo, ĭnis, f.
A Louſe	Pēdĭcŭlus, i, m.
A Moth	Tĭnĕa, æ, f.
Nits	Lendes, ium, f.
A Silk Worm	Bombyx, ўcis, m.
A Snail 3	Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider 4	Arānĕa, æ, f.
A Water Spider	Tĭpŭla, æ, f.
A Tick	Rĭcĭnus, i, m.
A Wall Louſe, Bug, or Chinch	Cimex, ĭcis, m.

FLYING INSECTS *are*

A Bee 5	Apis, is, f.
A Beetle	Scărăbæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad fly, or Ox fly	Aſĭlus, i, m.
A Butter-fly 6	Păpĭlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket	[1] Cĭcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket	Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly	Muſca, æ, f.
A Gnat	Cŭlex, ĭcis, m.
A Graſſopper, or Locuſt 7	Lŏcuſta, æ, f.

[1] This INSECT is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

A Spaniſh Fly	Cantharis, idis, f.
A Waſp	Veſpa, æ, f.
An Hornet, or great Waſp 8	Crābro, ōnis, m.
A Drone	Fūcus, i, m.
hath not	
A Sting	Aculĕus, i, m.

SERPENT *or* CREEPER *is*

An Adder, or Viper 9	Vipēra, æ, f.
An Aſp	Aſpis, idis, f.
A Baſilisk	Bāſiliſcus, i, m.
A Dragon 10	Drāco, ōnis, m.
A Lizard	Lăcertus, i, m.
A Salamander	Sălămandra, æ, f.
A Scorpion	Scorpĭus, ii, m.
	Or, Scorpĭo, ōnis, m.
A Snake	Cŏlŭber, bri, m.
A Water-Snake	Nātrix, īcis, m.
	Or, Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee in

A Bee-Hive 11	Alveāre, is, n. &
	Alveārium, ii, n.
maketh	
Honey	Mel, lis, n.
An Honey-comb	Favus, i, m.
Wax	Cēra, æ, f.
A Swarm of Bees is	Exāmen, ĭnis, n.

VII. Of

VII. Of BIRDS.

Singing BIRDS (11) *are*

A *Black Bird*	M ˘Erŭla, æ, f.
A *Chaffinch*	Fringilla, æ, f.
A Gold Finch	Cardŭelis, is, f.
	Or, ˘Acanthis, ĭdis, f.
A Green Finch	Chlōris, ĭdis, f.
	Or, Vĭrĕo, ōnis, m.
A Lark	˘Alauda, æ, f.
A Nightingale	Luscĭnĭa, æ, f.
A Quail	Cŏturnix, īcis, f.
A Robin Red Breaſt	Erĭthăcus, i, m.
A Starling or Stare	Sturnus, i, m.
A Thruſh	Turdus, i, m.
A Titmouſe	Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS *which live about, or in* WATRY PLACES, *are*

A Coot	Fūlĭca, æ, f. & Fūlix, ĭcis, f.
A Craxe 1	Grus, ŭis, d.
A Didapper, or Dob chick	Mergus, i, m.
A Duck 16	Anăs, ătis, f.
A Gooſe 4	Anſer, ĕris, m.
An Heron	Ardĕa, æ, f.
A Pelican 3	Pĕlĭcānus, i, m.
A Stork	Cĭcōnĭa, æ, f.
A Swan	Olor, ōris, m. *Or*, Cygnus, i, m.
A Water Wagtail	Mō ācĭlla, æ, f.
Kings Fiſher	Alcyon, ōnis, f.

RAVANOUS BIRDS *are*

A Crow, or Rook 8	Cornix, īcis, f.
A Cuckow	Cŏcŭlus, i, m.
An Eagle 2	Aquĭla, æ, f.
An Hawk	Accipĭter, tris, m.
A Kite, or Glead	Mĭlvus, i, m.
A Maggy, or Pianet 5	Pĭca, æ, f.
An Owl 9	Noctŭa, æ, f. *Or*, Bubo, ōnis, d.
A Parrot 13	Pſittăcus, i, m.
A Raven	Corvus, i, m.
A Vulture	Vultur, ŭris, m. *Or*, Vulturius, ii, m. *Hard.*

BIRDS *dwelling about the* HOUSE *are*

A Cock 12	Gallus, i, m.
Whoſe Female is	
An Hen	Gallĭna, æ, f.

A Dove, or Pigeon 10	Cŏlumbus, i, m.
A Peacock 10	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow 6	Paſſer, ĕris, m.
A Swallow	Hīrundo, ĭnis, f.

A Cock *being gelt it called*

A Capon	Căpo, ōnis, m.
	Or, Căpus, i, m.

Beſides thoſe Birds *before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the* Fields *and* Woods, *as*,

A Bat	Veſpertĭlio, ōnis, m.
An Hedge Sparrow	Currūca, æ, f.
A Partridge	Perdix, īcis, d.
A Pheaſant	Phāſiānus, i, m.
A Ring Dove	Pălumbes, is, m. & f.
A Turtle *Dove*	Turtur, ŭris, m.

A Bird *hath*

A Bill, or Beak	Roſtrum, i, n.
A Comb, or Creſt	Criſta, æ, f.
A Wing	Ala, æ, f.
A Feather	Plūma, æ, f.
An hard Feather, or Quill	Penna, æ, f.
A Craw, or Crop	Inglŭvĭes, ei, f.

A Bird *lays in*

A Neſt 15	Nīdus, i, m.
An Egg 15	Ovum, i, n.
hatch	
A White	Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Yolk	Vĭtellus, i, m.
A Fowler, or Bird catcher 11	Auceps, cŭpis, m. & f.

Catcheth Birds *with*

Birdlime	[1] Viſcus, i, m.
	Or, Viſcum, i, n.

And puts them into

A Cage, or Aviary 11	Avĭārĭum, ii, n.

[1] A Shrub growing in *Oak-Trees*, called *Miſletoe*

VIII. O

VIII. Of FISHES.

River and Pond FISHES *are*

AN *Eel*	1	ANguilla, æ, f.
A Gudgeon		Gōbius, ii, m.
		Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
A Pearch	2	Perca, æ, f.
A Pike		Lūcĭus, ii, m.
A Tench		Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH *are*

A Dolphin	3	Delphīnus, i, m.
A Mullet		Mugil, ĭlis, m.
An Oyſter	4	Oſtrĕa, æ, f.
A Whale	5	Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH *common to both* Salt *and* Freſh *Water are*

A Crab Fiſh	6	Cancer, cri, m.
A Salmon	7	Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES *have*

Gills	Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Inſtead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES *have alſo*

Scales	Squāma, æ, f.

FISH *that are covered with*

A SHELL	Teſta, æ, f.
are called	
Shell Fiſh	Conchȳlĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Fiſherman 8	Piſcātor, ōris, m.
Catcheth FISH *with*	
An Hook 9	Hāmus, i, m.
A Net 10	Rēte, is, n.
Salt Fiſh is	Salsāmentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.

Some are Tame

as

CATTLE *The Labouring Beast* | PĔcus, ŏris, n. Jumentum, i, n.

The Four-Footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A WILD *Beast* | [1] Fĕra, æ, f.

Cattle *is*

All Sort of Neat

Ox, Bull, or Cow | Bos, bŏvis, m. & f.

[1] *This is an Adjective,* Bestia *or* Pĕcus *being understood.*

A Bull 1	Taurus, i, m.

Whoſe Female is

A Cow	Vacca, æ, f.
An He Goat 2	Hircus, i, m.
A Gelded Goat	Căper, ri, m.
An Hog 3	Porcus, i, m.
A Ram	Aries, ĕtis, m.

Whoſe Female is

A Sheep 4	Ovis, is, f.

A Cow *brings forth*

A Calf	Vĭtŭlus, i, m.

A Ram *gelded is called*

A Weather	Vervex, ēcis, m.

A Cow *that never yet was with* Calf *is called*

An Heifer	Jŭvenca, æ, f.
A She Goat brings forth	Căpra, æ, f.
A young Goat, or Kid	Hœdus, i, m.

A Sheep *brings forth*

A Lamb	Agnus, i, m.
A Sow brings forth	[1] Sus, ſuis, com.
A Pig	Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig *not gelded is called*

A Boar-Pig	Verres, is, m.

[1] *Sus* in Latin is uſed when we ſpeak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is alſo in Engliſh; but with this Difference, that Swine is uſed in both Numbers.

A

A PIG *gelded is called*

A Barrow-Pig	[1] Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring BEASTS *are*

An Aſs 5	˘Aſĭnus, i, m.
A Camel	Cămēlus, i, m.
An Elephant 6	˘Elĕphas, antis, m.
An Horſe 7	˘Equus, i, m.

Whoſe Female is called

A Mare	˘Equa, æ, f.
A Mule	Mūlus, i, m. & Mūla, æ, f.

To an HORSE *belong*

A Bridle 7	Frænum, i, n.
A Snaffle 7	˘Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS *are*

An Ape 8	Sīmĭus, ii, m. *Or*, Sīmĭ, æ, f.
A Bear 9	Urſus, i, m.
A wild Boar	˘Aper, pri, m.
A Coney, or Rabbit,	Cūnĭcŭlus, i, m.
A [2] *Deer* 10	Dāma, æ, com.
A Fox	Vulpes, is, f.
An Hart, or Stag	Cervus, i, m.

Whoſe Female is called

An Hind which bringeth forth	Cerva, æ, f.
A Fawn	Hinnŭlus, i, m.

---

[1] *Porcus* is underſtood.

[2] The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

An Hare 11	Lĕpus, ŏris, m.
An Hedge-Hog	Ĕchīnus, i, m.
A Lion 12	Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

A Lioness	Lĕæna, æ, f.
A Leopard	Pardus, i, m.
A Mole	Talpa, æ, d.
A Monkey, or Marmoset	Cercopīthēcus, i, m.
An Ounce	Lynx, cis, d.
A Panther	Panthēra, æ, f.
A Porcupine	Hvstrix, ĭcis, f.
A Squirrel	Sciūrus, i, m.
A Tyger	Tigris, is, f.
A Wolf	Lŭpus, i, m.

BEASTS *that dwell about the* House *are*

A Dog, or Bitch 13	Cănis, is, com.
A Cat 14	Fēlis, is, f.
A Mouse 15	Mus, mūris, m.
A Rat	[1]
A Weasel	Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

A Mouse-Trap 15	Muscĭpŭla, æ, f.
	Or, Muscĭpŭlum, i, n, *Plaud*

Four-Footed Beasts *that live as well by* Water *as* Land, *are*

A Beaver	Fīber, ri, m.
A Crocodile	Crŏcŏdīlus, i, m.
A Frog 19	Rāna, æ, f.
A Tortoise	Testūdo, ĭnis, f.

[1] Commonly called *Sorex*.

A

A Number of Small Cattle, as *Sheep*, &c. *is called*

A Flock	Grex, grĕgis, m.

A Number of Big Cattle, as *Oxen*, &c. *is called*

An Herd	Armentum, i, n.
A little Dog, Whelp, Kitling, the Young of all Beasts is,	Cătŭlus, i, m.

BEASTS *have* [*Some*]

An Hoof	Ungŭla, æ, f.
An Horn	Cornu, n.
A Tail	Cauda, æ, f.
A Skin	Pellis, is, f.
An Hide	Tergus, ŏris, n.
Any Skin, or Leather is	Cŏrium, ii, n.

BEASTS *are covered with either*

A Briſtle	Sēta, æ, f,
Or, Hair or Shag	Pĭlus, i, m.
Or, Wooll	Lāna, æ, f.
A Fleece of Wooll is	Vellus, ĕris, n.

The BULL, OX, *and* COW *are remarkable for the Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called*

The Dew Lap	Pălĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT *is remarkable for his*

Snout, or Trunk	Prŏbŏſcis *Or,* Promuſcis, ĭdis, f.

The GOAT *is remarkable for his*

Beard	Barba, æ, f,

The HORSE *is remarkable for his*

Main	Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of ſome Beaſts is called

Sewet, *or Tallow*	Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP *is*

A Shepherd	Paſtor, ōris, m.
who hath	
A Crook, or Staff	Pĕdum, i, n.
A Scrip, or Wallet	Pēra, æ, f.
An Huntſman	Vĕnātor, ōris, m.
hath	
An Hunting-Staff, or Pole	Vĕnābŭlum, i, n.

And allures the Beaſts *out of their*

Cave, or Den	Căverna, æ, f.
into	
A Pitfall	Fŏvĕa, æ, f.
A Ditch,	Scrobs, is, d.
Or, into	
A Net	Caſſis, is, m.

X. Of MAN, reſpecting his Age or Kindred.

A MAN *by his Age is firſt*

A *Babe, Infant, or Child that cannot yet ſpeak then*	[1	[1 INfans, ntis.
A Boy, or Lad	2	Püer, ri, m.
Afterwards a young Man	3	[2 Ădŏleſcens, ntis.
A Grown Man	4	Vir, vĭri, m.
An Old Man	5	[1 Sĕnex, sĕnis.

---

[1] *Infans*, *Adoleſcens*, and *Senex*, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuſe the inſerting them here.

So

So in the other Sex *there is*

An Infant, *or Babe*	1	Infans———
A Girl, Laſs, or Wench	6	Pŭella, æ, f.
A Maid, or Virgin	7	Virgo, ĭnis, f.
A Grown Woman	8	Mŭlĭer, ĕris, f.
An Old Woman	9	˘Anus, us, f.

A Man *by his* Kindred *is*

A Father	Păter, ris, m.
A Grand-Father	˘Avus, i, m.
A Son	Fĭlĭus, ĭi, m.
A Grand Child	Nĕpos, ōtis, m.
A Brother	Frāter, tris, m.
A Father in Law	Sŏcer, ĕri, m.
A Son-in-Law	Gĕner, ĕri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

A Step Father	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
A Step Son	Prīvignus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Patrŭus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	˘Avuncŭlus, i, m.

A Brother's or Siſter's Son is called

A Nephew	[1]
A Couſin German, or a Father's Brother's Son	[2] Pătrŭēlis, is.

---

[1] *A Nephew is called,* Fĭlius Frātris, *or* Fĭlius Sōrōris.

[2] *It is an Adjective,* Frāter *being underſtood.*

A

A Woman *by her* KINDRED *is*

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand-Mother	Avĭa, æ, f.
A Daughter	Fīlĭa, æ, f.
A Grand-Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sŏror, ōris, f.
A Mother in Law	Sōcrus, us, f.
A Daughter in-Law	Nŭrus, rus, f.
A Step Mother	Nŏverca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Prīvigna, æ, f.
A Niece	[1]

A Man *too big is*

A Giant	10	Gĭgas, antis, m.

A Man *too little is*

A Dwarf	11	Pūmĭlĭo, ōnis, m.

Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antōnĭus, ii, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārōlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgĭus, ii, m.
Henry	Henrĭcus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Joānnes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

[1] *A Niece is called,* Filia Frātris, *or* Filia Sōrōris.

Peter

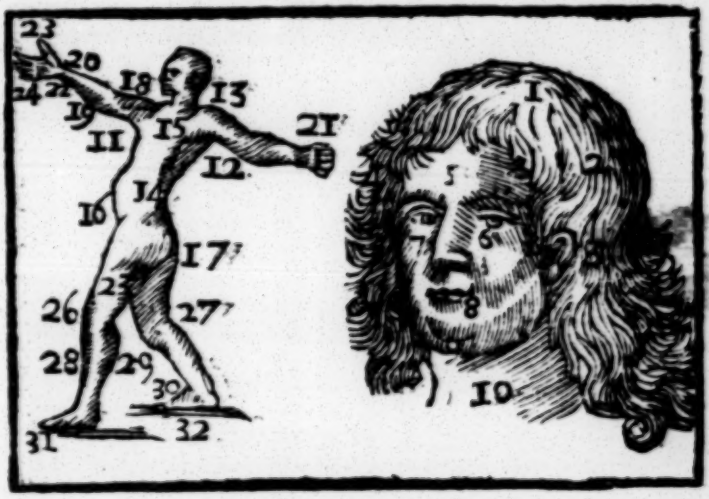
Peter	Petrus, i, m.
Richard	Ricardus, i, m.
Robert	Robertus, i, m.
William	Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names *of Women are*

Ann	Anna, æ, f.
Catharine	Cătharīna, æ, f.
Elizabeth	Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eve	Eva, æ, f.
Hannah	Hanna, æ, f.
Jane	Jāna, æ, f.
Jean	Joanna, æ, f.
Mary	Maria, æ, f.
Sarah	Sara, æ, f.
Susan	Susanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.



PARTS *of the* BODY *are*

THE *Head* 1	Caput, ĭtis, n.
The Trunk	Truncus, i, m.
A Limb	Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD *are*

The Hair 2	Crīnis, is, m.
	Or, Căpīllus, i, m.
The Crown of the Head 1	Vertex, ĭcis, m.
The Ear 3	Auris, is, f.
The Temples of the Head 4	Tempŏra, um, pl. n.
The Face	Făcĭes, ei, f.

In

In the FACE *are*

The Forehead 5	Frons, tis, f.
The Countenance	Vultus, us, m.
The Eye 6	¯Ocŭlus, i, m.
The Noſe 7	Nāſus, i, m.
The Mouth 8	Os, ōris, n.
The Chin 9	Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE *are*

The White of the Eye	[1]
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye	Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE *cometh*

A Tear	Lăcrўma, æ, f.

The NOSE *hath two*

Noſtrils	Nāres, ĭum, pl. f.

To the MOUTH *belong*

The Lip	Lăbĭum, ii, n. Or, Lăbrum, i, n.
The Outer Cheek	Gĕna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH *are*

The Gum	Gingīva, æ, f.
The Palate, or Roof of the Mouth	Pălātum, i, n.
The Inner Cheek	Bucca, æ, f.
The Tongue	Lingua, æ, f.
The Chap	Faux, cis, f.
The Throat	Guttur, ŭris, n.

---

[1] Called *Album Oculi.*

Between

Between the Head and the Trunk is

The Neck 10	Collum, i.

Parts of the Neck are

The fore part, or the Throt-	Jŭgŭlum, i, n.
The hinder part [*tle*	
Or, the Nape or Crag	Cervix, īcis, f.

Along the Throat deſcends

The Gullet	Gŭla, æ, f.

The Part that lies betwixt the bottom of the Neck and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Cheſt	Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whoſe fore Part is

The Breaſt 11	Pectus, ŏris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back	Tergum, i, n.
where are	
The Shoulder 13	Hŭmĕrus, i, m.
The Mid-Back	Dorſum, i, n.
The Side 14	Lătus, ĕris, n.

In the Breaſt is

The Boſom 15	Sĭnus, us, m.
The Dug	Mamma, æ, f.
which hath	
A Nipple	Păpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breaſt are

The Belly 19	Venter, ris, m.
The Navel	Umbĭlĭcus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly	Abdōmen, ĭnis, n.
The Groin	Inguen, ĭnis, n.

In the binder-part of the Abdōmen *are*

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower end is

The Breech 17 | Anus, i, m.
Or, Pōdex, ĭcis, m.

Whoſe two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĭum, pl. f.

Of the LIMBS.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, ii, n.

The place where we bend our Arm *is called*

The Elbow 19 | Cŭbĭtus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wriſt is called

The Fore-Arm | Lăcertus, i, m.
The Wriſt 20 | [1]

All that Part that is betwixt the Wriſt and the Ends of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mănus, us, f.

The Hand *being cloſed is*

The Fiſt 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The Hand *being ſpread open is*

The Palm *of the Hand* | Palma, æ, f.

---

[1] Called *Carpus, i, m.*

Parts of the HAND *are*

The Thumb 23	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger 24	Dĭgĭtus, i, m.

On the FINGER *is*

A Nail	Unguis, is, m.
Below	
The Hip, or Haunch is	Coxa, æ, f. *Or,* Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
The Thigh 25 *which reaches to*	Fĕmur, ŏris, n.
The Knee 26	Gĕnu, n. *Undeclined.*

The Back-Part of the KNEE *is*

The Ham 27	Pōples, ĭtis, m.

The Part from the Knee to the Ankle is

The Leg 28	Crus, crūris, n.

The Back-Part of the LEG *is*

The Calf of the Leg 29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is 30	Pes, pĕdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT *is called*

The Inſtep 30	[1]

The under Part of the FOOT *is called*

The Sole of the Foot 32	Planta, æ, f.

The FOOT *hath*

A Toe	[2]
The great Toe is 31	Hallux, ūcis, m. *Or,* Hallus, i, m.

---

[1] *Called* Tarſus, i, m.

[2] *Called* Digĭtus Pedis.

In which Parts are

Skin	Cūtis, is, f.
Fleſh	Cāro, carnis, f.
A Muſcle	Muſcŭlus, i, m.
A Vein	Vēna, æ, f.
An Artery	Artēria, æ, f.
A Humour	Hūmor, ōris, m.
A Nerve, *or Sinew*	Nervus, i, m.
Fat, or Greaſe	Adeps, ĭpis, d.
A Bone	Os, oſſis, n.
in which is	
Marrow	Mĕdulla, æ, f.
A Membrane, *or thin Skin*	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES *is*

A Griſtle	Cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, f.

The inward Parts of the Body are

The Bowels	Viſcĕra, um. pl. n.

In the Head is

The Brain	Cĕrĕbrum, i, n.

In the Breaſt are

The Heart	Cor, cōrdis, n.
The Lungs, or Lights	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY *is*

The Paunch	Alvus, i, f.

In which are

The Stomach	Ventrĭcūlus, i, m.
With the Mouth of the Sto-	Stŏmăchus, i, m.
The Guts [mach	Inteſtina, ōrum, pl. n.

The

The greateſt Part of the Guts is covered with

A Cawl	Omentum, i, n.

On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen, *lieth*

The Liver	Jĕcur, ŏris, n. *Or,* Jecĭnŏris.

As on the left ſide lieth

The Spleen, *or Milt*	Splen, ēnis, m.

Then there are

The two Reins, *or Kidney*	Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder [*of Piſs*]	Vēſica, æ, f.

XII. Of the BONES.

The BONES *belonging to a Man are about* 300, *divided into the* BONES *of the* HEAD, *of the* BODY, *and of the* LIMBS.

The BONES *of the* HEAD *are*

THE *Skull* 1	CRānĭum, ĭi, n.
The Cheek Bone 2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or Jaw Bone	*Or,* Māla, æ, f.
With 32 *Teeth* 3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES *of the* BODY *are*

The Back Bone 4	[1]
Which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones	Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 *Ribs* 5	Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
And the 2 *shoulder Blades* 6	Scăpŭla, æ, f.
The Shin Bone is 7	Tĭbĭa, æ, f.

[1] *Spina Dorsi.*

The

The Humours of the BODY *are*

Blood	Sanguis, ĭnis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pĭtŭĭta, æ, f.
Choler	Bĭlis, is, f.
Melancholy	[1]
Excrements, *or Uncleanneſſes to be caſt out of the* BODY, *are*	Excrēmenta, orum, pl. n.
Sweat	Sūdor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Sălīva, æ, f.
Snot	Mūcŭs, i, m.
Piſs, or Urine	Urīna, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ŏris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ŏris, m.

[1] Bĭlis Atra.

XIII. Of DISEASES.

The BODY *is ſubject to*

A *Wound*	VUlnus, ĕris, n.
A Sore, or Ulcer	Ulcus, ĕri, n.
A Diſeaſe	Morbus, i, m.
Death	Mors, tis, f.

A WOUND *is cauſed by*

A Stroke	Plāga, æ, f.
A Stripe, or Blow	Verber, ĕris, n.
A Wale on the Fleſh after Whipping is	Vībex, ĭcis, f.

After a WOUND *is cured there remains*

A Scar	Cĭcātrix, ĭcis, f.

Diſeaſes

DISEASES *are*

A Conſumption	Tābes, is, f.
A Cough	Tuſſis, is, f.
An Hydropſy	Hȳdrops, ōpis, m.
Or, Dropſy	
The Fever, *or Ague*	Fēbris, is, f.
The Gout	[1] Pŏdāgra, æ, f.
The Itch	Scābies, ei, f.
Madneſs	Insānia, æ, f.
The Plague	Peſtis, is, f.
The Stone	Calcŭlus, i, m.
The Phyſician 1	Mĕdĭcus, i, m.

For the Curing of DISEASES *giveth*

Phyſick 2	Mĕdĭcīna, æ, f.

He doth alſo ſell

A Medicine	Mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, n.
Or, *A* Remedy 3	*Or*, Rĕmĕdĭum, ii, n.
Poyſon	Vēnēnum, i, n.
An Ointment	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, *there is*

Health, or Welfare	Sălus, ūtis, f.
Strength	Rōbur, ŏris, n.

---

[1] This Word properly ſignifies the *Gout* of the Foot, but is generally taken for the *Gout* in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

MAN *hath*

A MIND	MEns, tis, f. Or, ˘Anĭmus, i, m.
Reaſon	Rātĭo, ōnis, f.
WILL	Vŏluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, *or* PASSIONS *of the* MIND *are*

Love	˘Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred	˘Odĭum, ii, n.
Joy	Gaudium, ii, n.
Pleaſure	Vŏluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Deſire	Dēsīdĕrĭum, ii, n.
Fear	Tĭmor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mĕtus, us, m.
Shame	Pŭdor, ōris, m.
Anger	˘Ira, æ, f.
Or, Rage	Fŭror, ōris, m.
Envy	Invĭdĕa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with want of Food, or

Hunger	Fāmes, is, f.

With want of Drink, or

Thirſt	Sĭtis, is, f.

Want of Food cauſeth

Leanneſs	Măcĭes, ei, f.

Ma

Men have

Power, or Force	Vis, is, f.
Help, or Means	Ops, ŏpis, f.
Aid	Auxĭlĭum, ii, n.
A Cuſtom, or Manner to do	Mos, ōris, m.
A Work	Opus, ĕris, n.
A Charge	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
Buſineſs	Nĕgō tium, ii, n.
Duty, or Office	Offĭcĭum, ii, n.

Which ſhould be done with

Counſel	Conſĭlĭum, ii, n.
Art, *or Skill*	Ars, tis, f.
Care	Cūra, æ, f.
Study	Stŭdĭum, ii, n.
Labour	Lăbor, ōris, m.
Faithfulneſs	Fĭdes, ei, f.
From Delay *to do theſe things, cometh*	Mŏra, æ, f.
Loſs, or Damage	Damnum, i, m.

XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.

For the Maintenance of the BODY *there is*

PRovision, *or Plenty Food, or* MEAT DRINK

All manner of Provisions of MEAT *and* DRINK *for Men, is called* Food, *or any thing that is eaten with Bread (especially Fish) is*

COpĭa, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pōtus, us, m.

Pēnus, i, *or* us, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnĭum, ii, n.

For EATING *there is*

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Pū ȳrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsĕus, i, m.
Besides what	
The Butcher	Lănĭus, ii, m.
Sells in	
The Shambles	Măcellum, i, n.
Beef	[1]

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Plăcenta, æ, f.
Pottage, or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap, or Water-gruel	Pūls, pultis, f.

The Romans *expressed the Names of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as*

[1] *Beef*	Cāro Bŭbŭla
Or, Ox's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton	Cāro ˘Ovīna
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal	Cāro Vĭtŭlīna
Or, Calf's Flesh	
[2] *Venison*	Cāro Fĕrīna

[2] Flesh taken by Hunting.

Dainty Diſhes	[1] Pulmentum, i, n. *Or*, Pulmentārium, ii. n.
For Sauce Men uſe	Condīmentum, i, n.
Oil	˘Olĕum, i, n.
Vinegar	˘Acĕtum, i, n.

Eating a Meal is

A Breakfaſt	Jentācŭlum, i, n.
A Dinner 1	Prandĭum, ii, n.
A Common Supper	Cœna, æ, f.
A Bever, or Afternoons Luncheon	Mĕrenda, æ, f.

For DRINKING *there is*

Ale, or Beer 2	Cervīsĭa, æ, f.
Wine 3 *which hath*	Vīnum, i, n.
Dregs, or Lees	Fæx, fæcis, f.
At a Feaſt 4	Convīvĭum, ii, n.
Or, A Banquet	˘Epŭlum, i, n.
A Gueſt 5 *eateth of*	Hoſpes, ĭtis, m. & f. *Or*, Conviva, æ, m. & f.
Dainties, or good Chear	Daps, dăpis, f.
A Meſs, or Diſh of Meat born to the Table	Fercŭlum, i, n.
A Morſel, or Mouthful, is	Buccĕa, æ, f.

Bread is made by

A Baker	Piſtor, ōris, m.

Meat is dreſſed by

A Cook	Cōquus, i, m.
In A Cook's ſhop	Pōpīna, æ, f.

[1] Theſe Words came from *Iuls*, but were afterwards uſed by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soops or Ragouts.

A Vintner, or Alehouſe Man Selleth Wine, or Ale in A Tavern, or Alehouſe	Caupo, ōnis, m. Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. Of APPAREL.

For CLOATHING *of the Body*

THE *Taylor* 1 *maketh with Thread and a Needle of Cloth* 2 *A Garment*	SArtor, ōris, m. Filum, i, n. Acus, us, f. Pannus, i, m. Veſtis, is, f.

On the HEAD *is worn*		
An Hat, or Cap	3	[1] Pilĕum, i, n. *Or*, Pilĕus, i, m. *Or*, Gălērus, i, m.
A Peruke, or Perriwig	4	Căliendrum, i, n.
About the BODY *is worn*		
A close Coat		Tŭnĭca, æ, f.
A great Coat		Lăcerna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat	5	Pēnŭla, æ, f.
A Cloak	6	Palliŭm, ii, n.
A Gown	7	Tŏga, æ, f.
You may call in Latin		
Breeches	8	[2] Fĕmŏrālĭa, um, pl. n.
Stockings	9	[2] Tibĭālĭa, um, pl. n.
are tied with		
A Garter		Periscĕlis, ĭdis, f.

[1] The *Romans* ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, *&c.* Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Publick Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pilĕum, Gălērus, *&c.*

[2] The *Romans* in no Respect differed more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings: Yet, instead of these, under their lower Coats, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were applied, they called Fĕmōrālĭa, Tibialĭa.

A

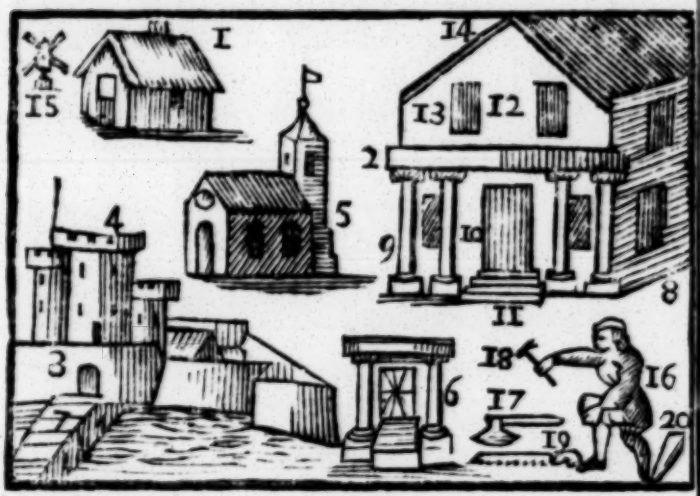
A Shoemaker 10 *maketh*	Sūtor, ōris, m.
A Shoe 11	Calcĕus, i, m.
A Buskin, or High Shoe	Cothurnus, i, m.
A Sock	Soccus, i, m.
A Slipper	[1] Crēpĭda, æ, f.
A Boot, or Greave 12	Ocrĕa, æ, f.
A Spur is 13	Calcar, ăris, n.
A Button, or Buckle	Fibŭla, æ, f.
A Shoe-String, or Shoe-Latchet	Corrĭgĭa, æ, f.
A String, or Point	Lĭgŭla, æ, f.
A Girdle	Cingŭlum, i, n.
A Fillet	Vitta, æ, f.
A thin Sash Or, Swadling Band	Fascĭa, æ, f.

On the FINGER *is put*

A Ring	Annŭlus, i, m.

[1] This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlĕæ, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. Of BUILDINGS.



A *Building*		Ædes, is, f.
Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as		
An House		Domus, us, *and* i, f.
A Cote, or Cottage	1	Casa, æ, f.
Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as,		
A Palace	2	Pălātium, ii, n.
A Fort, or Castle	3	Arx, cis, f.
A Tower	4	Turris, is, f.
Or, for Religious Worship		
A Temple	5	Templum, i, n.
An Altar	6	Ara, æ, f. Or, Altāre, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanlineſs, or Health

A Stove	Hȳpōcauſtum, i, n.
A Bath, or Bagnio	Balnĕum, i, n.

For ſelling of Goods in there is

A Shop	Offĭcīna, æ, f.

For Paſſage they make

A Way	Vĭa, æ, f.
A Path	Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

A Portico, *or Piazza*	Portĭcus, us, f.
A Court, or Yard	Atrium, ii, n.

For Paſſage over the Water there is

A Bridge 7	Pons, tis, m.

For Paſſage for foul Water there is

A Common-Shore	Clŏāca, æ, f.

In a Building there are

A Wall 8	Părĭes, ĕtis, m.
A Column, or Pillar 9	Cŏlumna, æ, f.
A Chink, or Cranny	Rīma, æ, f.
A Corner	Angŭlus, i, m.

Parts of a Houſe are

The Gate	Jānŭa, æ, f.
Or, the Outer Door 10	Fŏres, ĭum, f.
The Door	Oſtĭum, ii, n.
Folding Doors	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

The Threſhold of the Door into	Līmen, ĭnis, n.
The Hall	Aula, æ, f.

The

The Dining Room	Trīclīnĭum, ii, n.
The Inner Room	Conclāve, is, n.
The Kitchin	Cŭlina, æ, f.
Near which is	
The Buttery, or Store-house	Promtŭārĭum, ii, n.
A Clofet, or place for the keeping of any thing in	Armārium, ii, n.
By a Step, or Stair 11 *you go into*	Grădus, us, m.
The Bed-Chamber in which is	Cŭbĭcŭlum, i, n.
A Study	Mŏfēum, i, n.
The Upper-Room 12	Cœnācŭlum, i, n.

A Room hath

A Roof, or Arch	[1] Cămĕra, æ, f. *Or*, Fornix, īcis, f.
An Hearth, or Fire place	[2] Cămīnus, i, m. *Or*, Fōcus, i, m.

On the Outside of the Houſe appears

A Balcony, or Gallery	[3] Pergŭla, æ, f.
The Window 13	Fĕnestra, æ, f.
The Roof of the Houſe 14	Tectum, i, n.
The Ridge, or Tip	Culmen, ĭnis, n. *Or*, Faſtīgĭum, ii, n.

---

[1] Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis Gaudes, ſi *Cameram* percuſſi fortè. *Horace.*

[2] See (if you pleaſe) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicon*, under the Word *Caminus.*

[3] Pergŭla is a Place joined to a Houſe, open on the ſides to let in freſh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the Houſe, either with, or without a Covering.

An

An Houſe is ſupported by

A Beam of the Houſe	Trabs, is, f.
A Rafter	Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

A Poſt	Poſtis, is, m.
A Hinge	Cardo, ĭnis, d.
A Chain	Cătēna, æ, f.
A Bar, or Bolt	˘Obex, ĭcis, d. *Or*, Peſtŭlus, i, m.
A Lock	Sĕra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

A Key	Clāvis, is, f.

Under the Houſe is

A Cellar	Cella, æ, f.

Out-Houſes are

A Stall, *or* Stable *in which is*	Stăbŭlum, i, n.
A Crib, or Manger	Præ.ēpe, is, n.
A Mill	Mŏla, æ, f.
A Privy, or Houſe of Office	Fŏrĭca, æ, f.
A Well	Pū.ĕus, i, m.

A Company of Houſes are

A Street, or Row	Vĭcus, i, m.
A Town	Oppĭdum, i, n.
A City	Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

A Gate	Porta, æ, f.
A Wall	Mūrus, i, m.
Or, Walls	Mœnĭa, um, pl. n.

A Market, or Place where Courts are kept	Fŏrum, i, n.

A Building is made by

A Workman 16 *Who cutteth*	[1] Făber, ri, m.
A Plank	Planca, æ, f.
A Board	Tăbula, æ, f.
with an	
Ax, or Hatchet 17 *He uſeth alſo*	Sĕcūris, is, f.
An Hammer, or Mallet 18	Mallĕus, i, m.
A Saw 19	Serra, æ, f.
A File	Līma, æ, f.
A Wedge 20	Cūneus, i, m.
A Square	Nōr a, æ, f.
A Crow, or Bar	Vectis, is, m.
Glue	Glūten, ĭnis, n.
A Nail, or Pin	Clāvus, i, m.
A Brick is	Lăter, ĕris, m.

[1] *A Smith worketh Iron upon*

An Anvil	Incus, ūdis, f.

---

[1] This Word ſignifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but for Diſtinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber ferrarius*; Him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*; as, Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldſmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. Of HOUSHOLD-STUFF.

All thoſe Moveable Things of divers Kinds, neceſſary for the ſeveral Uſes of a Family, *are called*

FURNITURE, *or* HOUSHOLD-STUFF *A whole ſet of any Things, whereby one is furniſhed, is*

SUpellex, ĕctĭlis, f.

[1] Inſtrūmentum, i, n.

---

[1] Boves, Jumenta, & Inſtrumentum Ruſticum. *Phædrus*, L. 4. Fab. 4. v. 24.

For

For Dreſſing of Victuals there are

A Pot 1	Olla, æ, f.
A Caldron, or Kettle 2 *which hath*	Lĕbes, ētis, m.
A Cover, or Lid 3	Opercŭlum, i, n.
A Fying-Pan 4	Sartāgo, ĭnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

A Pair of Bellows 5	Follis, is, m.

For taking up of Coals

A Pair of Tongs 6	Forceps, ĭpis, d.

For giving of Light there are

A Lamp, or Light 7	Lŭcerna, æ, f. Or, Lampas, ădis, f.
A Flamboy, or Torch	Fax, făcis, f.
A Candle 8 *Which is put into*	Candēla, æ, f.
A Candleſtick 9	Candēlābrum, i, n.
Or Lanthorn, or Lantern 10	Lāterna, æ, f.

For ſitting upon there is

A Seat	Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool	Sella, æ, f.
A Foot ſtool, or low Seat	Scābellum, i, n.
A Bench, or Form	Scāmnum, i, n.

For ſitting and leaning on there are

A Chair 11	Cāthēdra, æ, f.
A Cuſhion	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and ſleeping on there are

A Cradle 12	Cūnæ, ārum, pl. f.
A Bed 13	Lectus, i, m.

For

For putting Things upon there are

A Table 14	Menſa, æ, f.
on which are put	
A Tablecloth 15	Mantīle, is, n.
A Napkin, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Tăpes, ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife 16	Culter, tri, m.

There are for the keeping and carriage of Things

A Veſſel	Vas, vāſis, n.
A Sheath, or Caſe	Thēca, æ, f.
A Sack, or Bag	Saccus, i, m.
A Purſe	Crūmēna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Veſſels as ſerve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

A Box 17	Pyxis, ĭdis, f.
A Coffer, or Cheſt	Arca, æ, f.
A Desk	Scrīnĭum, ii, n.
A Basket 18	Corbis, is, d.

Veſſels that were commonly made by the Romans *of Earth, and ſerved for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are*

A Jar 19	Dōlĭum, ii, n.
A great Wine Veſſel	[1] Cadus, i, m.
Another ſomething leſs than the Cadus	[2] Amphŏra, æ, f.

---

[1] Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.)

[2] This ſome reckon to have been about the [illegible]neſs of our Firkin, which contains about [illegible] Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small

Small Veſſels for the holding of Water, are

A Pitcher	Urcĕus, i, m.
A Bucket, or Pail 20	Sĭtŭla, æ, f.

Veſſels that are for the holding Meats and Broths, are

A Diſh 21	Diſcus, i, m.
A deep Diſh, or Platter	Pătĭna, æ, f.
A Trencher	[1]

Drinking Veſſels are

Any kind of Cup 22	Pōcŭlum, i, n.
A Bowl, or Goblet	Pătĕra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow Belly	Ampulla, æ, f.
Or, a Bottle 23	
A Drinking Glaſs *	
Any thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of Cup, Pot, or Jug	Anſa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

A Salt-Seller 24	Sălĭnum, i, n.

For the Adornment of a Room there are

Tapeſtry-Hangings	Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Picture	Pictūra, æ, f.
An Image	Imāgo, ĭnis, f. *Or*, Simŭlācrum, i, n.
A Looking glaſs	Spĕcŭlum, i, n.

[1] *You may call it* Quādra, æ, f.

* Călix Vitreus.

For cleaning of a Room they uſe

A Broom, or Beeſom | Scŏpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-Duſt | Scobs, ŏbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Chamber Pot, or Urinal | Mātŭla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY-AFFAIRS.

Houſe *and* Land *out of Town is*

THE *Country* | RUs, rūris, n.

A Coutry Farm 1 | Villa, æ, f.
Or, Prædium, ii, n.

LAND *is*

A Court, or Plat | Arĕa, æ, f.

A Field 2 | Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS *and* FLOWERS *is*

A Garden	Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT-TREES *is*

An Orchard	Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for CORN *is*

Arable Land Or, Land fit for Plowing	[1] Arvum, i, n.

Land for HAY *is*

A Meadow	Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS *is*

Paſture Ground	[2] Paſcŭa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN	˘Agrĭcŏla, æ, f.
The Plow-Man breaks up the Earth with	˘Arātor, ōris, m.
A Plow 4	˘Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the PLOW *are*

The Plow-Tail, or Handle 5	Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow-Share 6	Vōmis, ĕris, m. & Vōmer,

---

[1] *Rus* is underſtood.

[2] *Rura* is underſtood. Pandere Agros pinguis, & paſcua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By

By the Plow is made

A Furrow	Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman ſoweth

Seed	Sēmen, ĭnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7	Raſtrum, i, n. *Pl.* Raſtri, orum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harveſt	Meſſis, is, f.

Graſs cut down, and dryed by the Sun, is called

Hay	Fœnum, i, n.
Which is put into	
A Barn 8	[1] Horrĕum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER	[2]

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge	Sēpes, is, f.
with a	
Bramble or Bryar	Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry alſo belong

A Sieve 9	Crībrum, i, n.
A Sickle, or Scythe 10	Falx, cis, f.
A Spade 11	Līgo, ōnis, m.
A Fork 12	Furca, æ, f.

---

[1] Alſo a *Wine-Cellar.*

[2] Commonly called *Hortulanus.* That it is not a good Word, is evident from the beſt Writers of Husbandry; who, tho' very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening;) never ſo much as once uſe the Name (Gardener.)

For

For CARRYING *of heavy Bodies there is*

A Cart, or Waggon 13	Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen	˘Onus, ĕris, n.
A Weight	Pondus, ĕris, n.

For TRAVELLING *or Going*

A Journey there is	˘Iter, itinĕris, n.
A Coach, or Chariot 14	Currus, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coach-man, or Carter who useth 15	Aurīga, æ, f.
A Whip, or Goad	Stimŭlus, i, m.

To a COACH *or* WAGGON *belong*

A Pole	Tēmo, ōnis, m.
An Axle-*tree* 16	Axis, is, m.
A Wheel 17	Rōta, æ, f.
A Spoke	Rădius, ii, m.

For the BEASTS *are*

A Yoke	Jūgnum, i, n.
The Reins	Hăbēna, æ, f. Or, Lōrum, i, n.
A Pack, or Fardel is carried in	Sarcĭna, æ, f.
Dorsers, or Pack-Saddles	Clītellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX. Of SOCIETIES.

Men join together into

A Family	Familia, æ, f.
A CORPORATION	Cīvitas, tis, f.
A KINGDOM	Regnum, i, n.
A School	Schŏla, æ, f.
A CHURCH	[1] Eccl̄esia, æ, f.

In a FAMILY *are*

An Husband 1	Vir, ri, m.
A Wife 2	Uxor, ōris, f.
The Lord, or Maſter	Dŏminus, i, m.
The Lady, or Dame	Dŏmina, æ, f.
The Maſter	Hĕrus, i, m.
The Miſtreſs	Hĕra, æ, f.

[1] It is an Eccleſiaſtical Word.

A Man ſervant 3	Fămŭlus, i, m.
An Hand Maid, or Maid-ſervant 4	Ancīlla, æ, f.
In Marriage	Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

A Dowry, or Portion	Dos, dōtis, f.

In a CORPORATION *are*

A Citizen	Cīvis, is, m. & f.
A Magiſtrate 5	Măgiſtrātus, us, m.

In a KINGDOM *are*

A KING 6	Rex, rēgis, m.
A QUEEN 7	Rēgina, æ, f.
The PEOPLE	Pŏpŭlus, i, m.

The KING *hath*

A Crown 8	Cŏrōna, æ, f.
A Scepter 9	Sceptrum, i, n.
A Throne 10	Thrōnus, i, m. *Or*, Sŏlĭum, ii, n.

The PEOPLE *are*

The Nobles	Prŏcĕres, um, pl. m.
The Commonalty 11	Plebs, plēbis, f.
The Rabble	Vūlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

A Tribe	Trĭbus, us, f.
A Rout	Turba, æ, f.
A Nation	Gens, tis, f. *Or*, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.

In

A School 1	SChŏla, æ, f.
are	
A Maſter 2	Măgiſter, tri, m.
A SCHOLAR 3	Diſcĭpŭlus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Diſcourſe	Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter	Lĭtĕra, æ, f.
A Syllable	Syllăba, æ, f.
A Word	Verbum, i, n.

Speech is

A Fable, *or Tale*	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An Hiſtory	Hiſtōrĭa, æ, f.
A Joke, *or Jeſt*	Jŏcus, i, m.
Fame, *or Talk*	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter, or Epiſtle	Epiſtŏla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Lĭber, ri, m.

A Book *hath*

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Tĭtŭlus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgĭna, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pŏēta, æ, m.
who writeth	
One ſingle Verſe	Verſus, us, m.
A Poem, or Coſy of Verſes	Carmen, ĭnis, n.

For Writing they uſe

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
Ink 8	Sĕpĭa, æ, f.
Paper 9	† Pāpȳrus, i, f.
	Or, Charta, æ, f.

---

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at firſt made; tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

† It has its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marſhes and moiſt Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A

A Pen hath

A Slit	Crēna, æ, f.
And is made by	
A Pen-knife 10	[1] Scalpellum, i, n.
They make	
A Line	Līnea, æ, f.
By a Rule 11	Rēgŭla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

A Fault in Writing	Mendum, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
A Blot	Lĭtūra, æ, f.

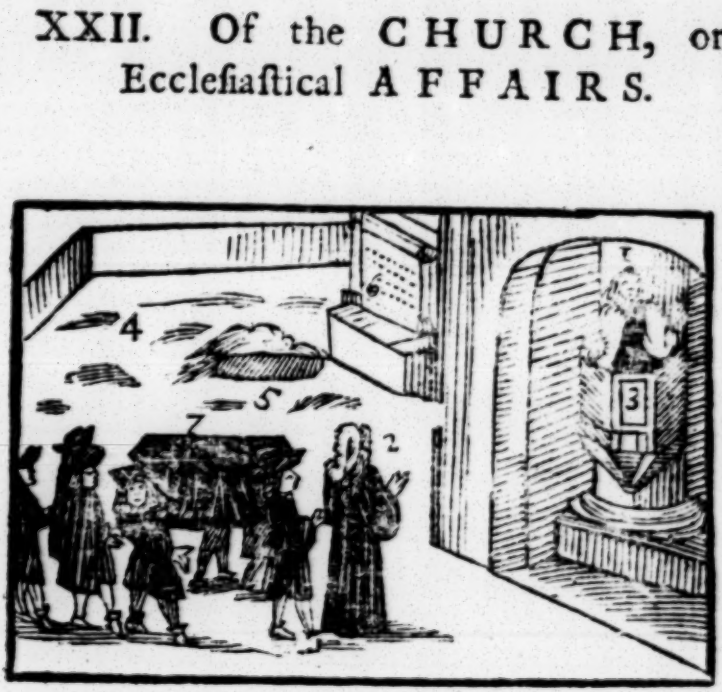
For Correction the Maſter hath

A Rod	Virga, æ, f.
Or, a Ferula	Fĕrŭla, æ, f.

---

[1] This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Penknife, *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Eccleſiaſtical AFFAIRS.



	RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*	
JEſus Chriſt		J͞Eſus, us, m. Chriſtus, i, m.
An Apoſtle		Apoſtŏlus, i, m.
A Biſhop	1	Epiſcŏpus, i, m.
A Prieſt	2	*Săcerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
An Elder		Presbўter, i, m.
A Deacon		Diacŏnus, i, m.
	The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*	
Religion		*Rĕlĭgĭo, ōnis, f.

In

In the Church there is

A Pulpit	3	* Suggestum, i, n.
Out of which		
The Preacher preacheth	1	* Concionator, ōris, m.
A Sermon		* Concio, ōnis, f.
Or, readeth		
The Bible		Biblia, ōrum, pl. n.
The Testament		Testāmentum, i, n.
The Gospel		Evangelium, ii, n.
In the Church-Yard there is	4	* Sepulcretum, i, n.
A Grave	5	* Sepulcrum, i, n.
A Monument	6	* Monimentum, i, n.
A Funeral is	7	* Funus, ĕris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, moſt of the Words being only ſuch as are uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers; but leaſt it might ſeem too great a Defect, we have inſerted ſome of them, and diſtinguiſhed the Words that are Claſſical, from thoſe which are Eccleſiaſtical, by putting an Aſteriſm (*) before them.

XXIII. Of JUDICIAL MATTERS.

In GOVERNMENT *there are*

A LAW 1	L Ex, lēgis, f.
An Example	Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2	Jūdex, ĭcis, m. & f.
A Counſellour 3	Conſultor, ōris, m.
A Witneſs 4	Teſtis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe	Scriba, æ, m.

For ſpeaking Publickly

A Cryer	Præco, ōnis, m.

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman Or, *Jack-Ketch* 5	Carnĭfex, ĭcis, m.

The Law commands to give to every Thing

Right, or Due	Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price	Prĕtĭum, ii, n.

The Law alſo giveth

Puniſhment	Pœna, æ, f.

To thoſe who are guilty of

Vice	Vĭtĭum, ii, n.

A Vicious Deed is

A Fault	Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime	Crīmen, ĭnis, n.
Villany	Scĕlus, ĕris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat	Dŏlus, i, m.
A Lie	Mendācĭum, ii, n.
Fraud	Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdneſs	Luxus, us, m.
Theft	Furtum, i, n.

Perſons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer	Adulter, ĕri, m.
A Robber, or Cut-Throat 6	Latro, ōnis, m.
A Thief 6	Fur, fūris, m.
A Whore	Mĕrĕtrix, cis, f.

Punishments are

Banishment, or Exile	Exĭlium, ii, n.
Death	Nex, nĕcis, f.
Disgrace, or *Degrading*	Ignōmĭnĭa, æ, f.
A Fine, or Mulct	Mulcta, æ, f.
A Prison	Carcer, ĕris, m.
A Stripe	Verber, ĕris, n.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

Pardon	Vĕnĭa, æ, f.

They who practise

Virtue *will have*	Virtus, tis, f.
A Reward is	Præmĭum, ii, n.
Gain	Lucrum, i, n.
A Gift, or *Present*	Dōnum, i, n.
Glory	Glōrĭa, æ, f.
Hire, or *Pay*	Stipes, stĭpis, f.
Honour	Hōnor, ōris, m.
Credit, or *Grace*	Dĕcus, ŏris, n.
Praise	Laus, dis, f.
Wages	Mercēs, ēdis, f.
Money	Pĕcūnĭa, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. Of WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Force *and* Arms *of many against others, is called*

WAR	BEllum, i, n.

The being without mutual Oppoſition is

Peace.	Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement	Concordia, æ, f.
A League	Fœdus, ĕris, n.
Quiet	Quies, tis, f.
Leiſure	Otium, ii, n.
Play	Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

Disagreement	Discordĭa, æ, f.
Danger	Pĕrīcŭlum, i, n.
Strife	Lis, līdis, f.
Quarrels	Jurgĭum, ii, n.
A Tumult, *or Disturbance*	Tŭmultus, us, m.
An Enemy	Hostis, is, m. & f.
A Fight	Pugna, æ, f.
Or Battle	Prœlĭum, ii, n.
Stratagems	Insĭdiæ, ārum, pl. f.
Slaughter	Cædes, is, f.
Ruin	Ruīna, æ, f.
Destruction	Pernĭcies, ei, f. Or, Exĭtium, ii, n.
Want of Provisions, Or, Penury	Pēnūria, æ, f.
The Conqueror after the Fight, hath	Victor, ōris, m.
A Victory	Victōrĭa, æ, f.
A Triumph	Trĭumphus, i, m.

As on the other side there is

Flight	Fŭga, æ, f.

Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War are

A Leader, or Captain 1	Dux, ŭcis, m. & f.
A Trumpeter 2	Tŭbĭcen, ĭnis, m.
An Ensign Or, *Standard-Bearer* 3 *who beareth*	Vexillārius, ii, m.
An Ensign, or Standard 3	Vexillum, i, n.
A Soldier	Miles, ĭtis, m. & f.
A fresh Water Soldier	Tiro, ōnis, m.

A Horſeman 3	Eques, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Footman who hath 4	Pĕdes, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Companion	Cŏmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Guardian	Cuſtos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of the Forces is called

An Army 5	Exercĭtus, us, m.

A Soldier hath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, *or Weapons*	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offenſive-Arms are

A Club	Fuſtis, is, m.
A Staff, or Stick	Băcŭlus, i, m. Or, Băcŭlum, i, n.
A Sword 6	Enſis, is, m. Or, Glădius, ii, m.
A Spear, or Launce 7	Haſta, æ, f.
A Dart, or Javelin	Jăcŭlum, i, n.
A Sling	Funda, æ, f.
An Arrow Which is ſhot out of	Săgitta, æ, f.
A Bow 8	Arcus, us, m.
A Quiver of Arrows is	Phărĕtra, æ, f.
Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called	Tēlum, i, n.
A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon, is	Mūcro, ōnis, m. Or, Cuſpis, ĭdis, f.

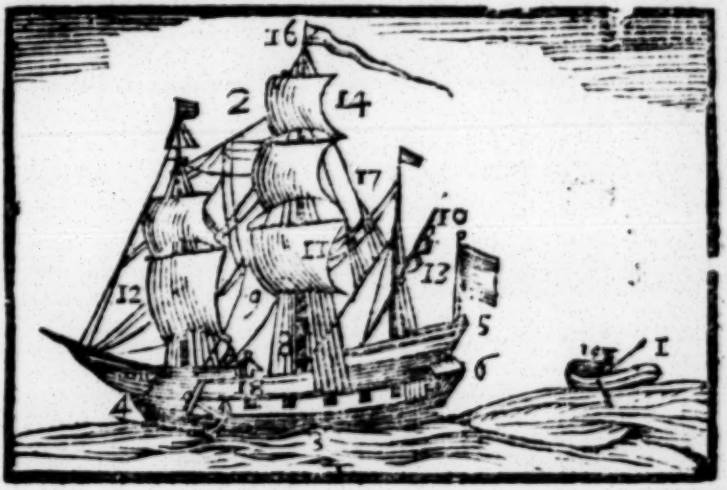
Defenſive Arms are

An Helmet	Gălĕa, æ, f.
Or, Head-piece which hath 9	*Or,* Caſſis, ĭdis, f.
A Creſt 10	Criſta, æ, f.
A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail	Lōrīca, æ, f.
A Buckler, or Shield 11	Clўpĕus, i, m. *Or,* Scūtum, i, n.

Inſtruments of Muſick uſed in War, are

A Trumpet 2.	Tŭba, æ, f.
A Drum	Tympănum, i, n.

XXV. Of SEA, or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, *for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is*

A *Boat* 1 *of the greater kind, is* *A Ship* 2	CYmba, æ, f. Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP *are*

At the Bottom *The Keel* 3	Cārīna, æ, f.
At the Fore-end is *The Stem, or Prow*	Prōra, æ, f.

At

At the Hind End		
The Stern, or Poop	5	Puppis, is, f.
For Steering it		
The Helm, or Rudder	6	Clāvus, i, m.
Rooms are		
The Hatches, or Decks		Fŏri, ōrum, pl. m.
Parts for helping the MOTION *of the* SHIP, *and made of Wood, are*		
An Oar	19	Rēmus, i, m.
A Maſt	8	Mālus, i, m.
Parts for helping the MOTION *of the* SHIP, *and made of Cloth, are*		
A Sail	9	Vēlum, i, n.
Sails are		
The Main Sail	11	1
The Fore Sail	12	2
The Mizen Sail	13	3
The Top Sail	14	4
The Croſs-piece to which the Sail is faſtened, is called		
The Sail-yard	10	Antenna, æ, f.
For ſtaying of the Ship there is		
An Anchor	15	Anchŏra, æ, f.

---

1 *Called*	Acatium, ii, n.
2 *Called*	Dolon, ōnis, m.
3 *Called*	Epĭdrŏmus, i, m.
4 *Called*	Sippăra, ōrum, pl. n.

For

For ORNAMENT, *or for the Diſtinction of* NATIONS, *or the ſeveral* OFFICERS *of a* NAVY, *there are*

The Pendants, or Streamers of a Ship 16	Aplu*ſ*tria, um, pl. n.
The Flag 5	[1]

There belong alſo to a Ship

A Rope 17	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable, or great Rope	[2] Rūdens, tis, m. & f.
A Pilot, or Stearſman of a Ship	Cūbernator, ōris, m.
A Seaman, or Mariner 18	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower 19	Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves in

A Galley	Rēmigium, ii, n.
The Seats where the Rowers ſit	Tranſtra, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is	Rātis, is, f.

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[1] *Called* | Vexillum Navāle.

[2] *Funis* is underſtood, which was alſo anciently uſed in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. Of TIME.

TIME *is*

AN *Hour*	HOra, æ, f.
A Day	Dies, ei, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdŏmas, ădis, f.
A Month	Menſis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēcŭlum, i, n.

In

In a DAY *there is*

The Dawning of the Day or, Day break	Dilūcŭlum, i, n.
The Morning	Māne, n. *Undeclined.*
Noon Tide, or Mid Day	Mĕrĭdĭes, ēi, m.
The Dusk of the Evening or, Twilight	Crepuscŭlum, i, n.
The Evening	Vesper, ris, m.
The Night	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY *after the present Day is*

To Morrow	Cras, n. *Undeclined*

In a WEEK *there are seven Days, called*

* *Sunday,* Or, *The Day of the Sun*	† 1
Monday Or, *The Day of the Moon*	2
Tuesday Or, Tuisco's *Day*	3
Wednesday Or, Woden's *Day*	4

* The Engliſh Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols which our *Saxon* Anceſtors did chiefly worſhip on thoſe Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worſhipped, &c.

† Theſe are commonly called in *Latin*

1 Dies Dominicus, Or, Dies Solis	5 Dies Jovis
2 Dies Lunæ	6 Dies Venĕris
3 Dies Martis	7 Dies Sabbāti Or, Dies Saturnī
4 Dies Mercurii	

Thurſday

Thurſday Or, Thor's *Day*	5
Friday Or, Friga's *Day*	6
Saturday Or, Seater's *Day*	7

The Year is divided into four Parts, called

The Spring	Ver, vēris, n.
The Summer	Æſtas, tis, f.
Autumn	Autumnus, i, m.
The Winter	Hyems, čmis, f.

XXVII. Of NOUNS ADJECTIVE, or the Manners of THINGS.

A THING *is*

Comely, or Handſome	Pulcer, ra, rum
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, rum
Vain	Vānus, a, um
Troubleſome	Mŏleſtus, a, um
Whole	Tōtus, a, um
Torn	Lăcer, ra, rum
What a Thing is it?	Quāiis, is, e
Such	Talis, is, e

A Thing, as to its WEIGHT, *is*

Heavy, grievous	Grăvis, is, e
Light	Lĕvis, is, e

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

Divers, various	Vărĭus, a, um
Like	Sĭmĭlis, is, e
Unlike	Diſ.mĭlis, is, e

A

A Thing, as to its MOTION, *is*

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e
Strong, earneſt	Vēmens, tis
Swift, quick	Cĕler, ĕris, e
Slow, tardy	Tardus, a, um

A SIGN *is*

True	Vērus, a, m.
Or, Falſe	Falſus, a, um
Certain	Certus, a, um
Or, Doubtful	Dŭbĭus, a, um

The MODE, *or* MANNER *of a Thing is*

Fit, or fitting	Aptus, a, um
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um

A PART *is*

Great	Magnus, a, um
Or, Little	Parvus, a, um

NATURE *is*

Fruitful	Uber, ĕris
Or, Barren	Stĕrĭlis, is, e

A Thing, as to the TIME *of its* CONTINUANCE, *is*

New	Nŏvus, a, um
Old	Vĕtus, ĕris, 3

As to its SEASONABLENESS *it is*

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um
Or, Unripe	Immātūrus, a, um

The

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS,

In which the Queſtion is made by Quot ; *as*

How many	Quot, *Undeclined.*

And the Anſwer by

So many	Tot, *Undeclined.*
One	Unus, a, um
Two	Dŭo, æ, o
Three	Tres, tres, tria
Four	Quātŭor, *Undeclined.*
Five	Quinque, *Undeclined.*
Six	Sex, *Undeclined.*
Seven	Septem, *Undeclined.*
Eight	Octo, *Undeclined.*
Nine	Nŏvem, *Undeclined.*
Ten	Dĕcem, *Undeclined.*
Twenty	Vīginti, *Undeclined.*
Thirty	Trīginta, *Undeclined.*
An Hundred	Centum, *Undeclined.*
A Thouſand	Mille, *Undeclined.*
Both	Ambo, æ, o

Thoſe are ORDINAL NUMBERS *which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.*

The Queſtion is made by Quotus ; *as*

Of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing	Quotus, a, um

The Anſwer is made by

The Firſt	Prīmus, a, um
Or, the Second	Sĕcundus, a, um
The Third	Tertĭus, a, um

The Fourth	Quartus, a, um
The Fifth	Quintus, a, um
The Sixth	Sextus, a, um
The Seventh	Septĭmus, a, um
The Eighth	Octāvus, a, um
The Ninth	Nōnus, a, um
The Tenth	Dĕcĭmus, a, um
The Middlemoſt	Mĕdĭus, a, um
The Laſt	Ultĭmus, a, um

Things are alſo, in reſpect of their NUMBER,

Equal, or even	Par, ăris, c. 3
Unequal, or odd	Impar, ăris, c. 3
Many	Multus, a, um
Or, Few	Paucus, a, cum
All	Omnis, is, e
Frequent	Frequens, tis, c. 3 *Or,* Crĕber, ra, um
Or, Seldom, rare	Rārus, a, um

There are twelve MONTHS.

The MONTH	
January	[1] Jānŭārĭus
February	Fĕbrŭārĭus
March	Martĭus
April	Aprīlis
May	Māius
June	Jūnĭus
July	Jūlĭus
Auguſt	Auguſtus
September	September, ris, re

[1] Theſe are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being underſtood.

October

October	Octŏber, ris, re
November	Nŏvember, ris, re
December	Dĕcember, ris, re

A PLACE *is*

Large, or wide	Amplus, a, um
Narrow, or ſtrait	Anguſtus, a, um *Or,* Arctus, a, um

A PLACE *dedicated to* GOD *is*

Sacred	Săcer, ra, um
Others are Prophane	Prŏfānus, a, um

As to its PLACING *a Thing is*

Convenient, or Commodious	Commŏdus, a, um
Right on the Right	Dexter, ra, rum
Or, Left	Siniſter, ra, rum
With the Face upward	Sŭpīnus, a, um
With the Face downward	Prōnus, a, um

A BODY *is*

Hard	Dūrus, a, um
Or, Soft	Mollis, is, e
Strong, or firm	Firmus, a, um
Or, Weak	Dēbĭlis, is, e
Hollow	Cāvus, a, um

As to its MEASURE *it is*

Equal	Æquālis, is, e
How big is it	Quantus, a, um
So big	Tantus, a, um

Big, or great	Grandis, is, e
	Or, Ingens, tis, c. 3
Or, Small, ſlender	Exīlis, is, e
Thick	Craſſus, a, um
Or, Thin	Tĕnŭis, is, e

As to its FIGURE, *it is*

Round	Rŏtundus, a, um
Square	Quadratus, a, um
Streight, Right	Rectus, a, um
Crooked	Curvus, a, um

A SPIRIT *is*

Good	Bŏnus, a, um
Or, Bad	Mălus, a, um

GOD is

Eternal	Æternus, a, um

A SOUL *is*

Good, gracious	Pĭus, a, um

The LIGHT *is*

Clear, *or Bright*	Clārus, a, um

The SHADE *is*

Dark, or Dull	Obſcūrus, a, um

A STAR *is*

Fixed, *or ſteady*	Fixus, a, um
Or, Wandring	Văgus, a, um

The AIR *is*

Clear, not cloudy	Sĕrēnus, a, um

The

The EARTH *is*

Dry	Siccus, a, um

RAIN *is*

Thick	Denſus, a, um
	Or, Spiſſus, a, um

A METAL *is*

Pure, *or unmixed*	Purus, a, um

A PLANT *is*

Tender	Tĕner, ra, rum
Green	Vĭrĭdis, is, e
Or, Dry	Arĭdus, a, um

A TREE *is*

High, or Tall	Prŏcērus, a, um
	Or, Celſus, a, um
Or, Low	Hŭmĭlis, is, e

HONEY *is*

Pure, ſincere, *not mixed with Wax*	Sincērus, a, um

An ANIMAL *is*

Alive	Vīvus, a, um
Or, Dead	Mortŭus, a, um
Sound, well	Sānus, a, um
Or, Sick, faint	Æger, ra, rum
Fat	Pinguis, is, e
Or, Lean	Măcer, ra, rum
Wakeful	Vĭgil, is, e
Brutiſh	Prūtus, a, um
Wild	Fĕrus, a, um
Sometimes Big with Young	Grăvĭdus, a, um

A MAN's HEAD *is ſometimes*

Bald	Calvus, a, um
his Skin	
Hairy, rough	Hirsūtus, a, um

A Man's COUNTENANCE *is*

Cheary, merry	Hĭlăris, is, e
Or, Sorrowful	Mœſtus, a, um
Blithe, or kind	Blandus, a, um
Joyous	Lætus, a, um
Or, Sad	Triſtis, is, e

A Man's FACE *is*

Beautiful	Formōſus, a, um
Or, Ugly	Dēformis, is, e

For want of SIGHT, *a Man is*

Blind	Cæcus, a, um.

For want of HEARING

Deaf	Surdus, a, um

For want of SPEECH

Dumb	Mūtus, a, um

For want of the uſe of HANDS, *he is*

Maimed, or lame	Mancus, a, um

For want of the uſe of FEET, *he is*

Lame, or halt	Claudus, a, um

His STOMACH *is*

Hungry, faſting	Jējūnus, a, um
Or, Full, ſatisfied	Sătŭr, a, um

A

A MAN *is*

Potent, or able	Pŏtens, tis
Knowing	Gnārus, a, um

As to his UNDERSTANDING *he is*

Wiſe	Săpĭens, tis, c. 3
Unpoliſhed, rude	Rŭdis, is, e
Fooliſh	Stultus, a, um

As to his DISPOSITIONS *and* MANNERS *he is*

Bold	Audax, ācis, c. 3
Valiant	Fortis, is, e
Mild, meek	Mītis, is, e
Or, Cruel, fierce	Sævus, a, um
Or, Barbarous	Barbărus, a, um
Chaſt	Caſtus, a, um
Or, Wanton	Laſcīvus, a, um
Pleaſant	Jŭcundus, a, um
Severe	Sĕvērus, a, um
Honeſt, or virtuous	Prŏbus, a, um
Covetous	Avārus, a, um
Or, Prodigal	Prōdĭgus, a, um
Holy	Sanctus, a, um
Sober	Sōbrĭus, a, um
Or, Drunken	Ebrĭus, a, um

In his CONVERSATION *he is*

Juſt	Juſtus, a, um
Friendly	Amīcus a, um

As to his SOCIETY *he is*

Alone	Sōlus, a um
Or, Aſſociate	Sŏcĭus, a, um

As to ACTION *he is*

Brisk, chearful	Alăcer, ris, re
Dull, or blockish	Hĕbes, ĕtis, c. 3
Slow, backward	Pĭger, ra, rum
Sluggish, lazy	Segnis, is, e

To do a WORK *which is*

Easy	Făcĭlis, is, e
Or, Hard, difficult	Difficĭlis, is, e

After Work is done, he is

Weary	Fessus, a, um
Tired	Lassum, a, um

As to his STATE *he is*

Rich	Dīves, ĭtis
Or, Poor	Pauper, ĕris
Free, a Freeman	Liber, ĕra, rum
Bond, or enslaved	Servus, a, um
Well, or safe	Salvus, a, um
Prosperous	Prosper, ĕra, um
Happy	Fēlix, īcis, c. 3
Wretched, miserable	Miser, ĕra, um

As to his AGE *he is*

Young	Jŭvĕnis, is
Old	Sĕnex, sĕnis

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare	Nūdus, a, um

To the SIGHT, *a Thing is*

White	Albus, a, um
Black	Nĭger, ra, rum
Red	Rŭber, ra, rum

To the TASTE *it is*

Sweet	Dulcis, is, e
Bitter	Amārus, a, um
Sharp, or tart	Acer, ācris, ācre

To the SMELL *it is*

Sweet-scented	Suavis, is, e
Stinking	Tēter, ra, rum

To the TOUCH *a Thing is*

Plain	Plānus, a, um
Even	Æquus, a, um
Smooth	Lævis, is, e
Or, Rough, sharp	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum

PROVISION *is*

Dear	Cārus, a, um
Or, Cheap	Vĭlis, is, e

HOUSHOLD-STUFF *is*

Ones own, proper	Prŏprius, a, um
Common	Commūnis, is, e
Private	Prīvātus, a, um
Publick	Publĭcus, a, um

HOUSHOLD STUFF *is*

Clean	Mundus, a, um
Or, Filthy	Turpis, is, e

Some one BODY *will learn*

More than	Plus, ūris
The rest	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum

XXVIII. Of VERBS.

A THING *is ſaid*

	Præt. Sup.
To be	Eſſe, fui
To act, or do	Agĕre, egi, actum
Or, To ſuffer	Pati, paſſus ſum
That which IS, *uſes*	
To become	Fĭĕri, factus ſum
To continue, or abide	Mănēre, manſi, manſum
To ACT *is*	
To move	Mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum
To frame, or faſhion	Fingĕre, finxi, fictum
To Form	Formāre, avi, atum
To put	Pōnĕre, pŏſui, pŏſitum
To begin to act, is	Cœpiſſe, cœpi, cœptum
The Actions of GOD, *as to the World, are*	
To Create	Crĕāre, avi, atum
To preſerve, or keep it	Servāre, avi, atum
To manage, or rule	Rĕgĕre, rexi, rectum
To bleſs, or make happy	Bĕāre, avi, atum
Bodies which give LIGHT *uſe*	
To ariſe	Orīri, ortus ſum
To ſhine	Lŭcēre luxi,—
To glitter, or twinkle	Mĭcāre, micui,—

---

[a] It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb Paſſive, but ſignifies to do like a Verb Active.

FIRE

FIRE *uſes*

To burn, or to be kindled	Ardĕre, arſi, arſum
To burn, or ſcorch	Urĕre, uſſi, uſtum

WATER *uſes*

To flow	Flŭĕre, fluxi, fluxum
To boil up	Fervĕre, fervi—

A CLOUD

To rain	Plŭĕre, plui,—
To thunder	Tŏnāre, tŏnui, tŏnĭtum

The WIND

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum

The SEA

To roar	Frĕmĕre, frĕmui, frĕmĭtū

A PLANT *uſes*

To grow	Creſcĕre, crēvi, cretum
To flouriſh, or bloſſom	Flŏrēre, florui,—
To wither, or fade	Marcēre, marcui,—

An INSECT *uſes*

To creep	Rēpĕre, repſi, reptum
Or, as a Serpent, *to wriggle*	Serpĕre, ſerpſi, ſerptum
Or, as a Flea, *to ſkip, or jump*	Sālire, ſalui, ſaltum

A BIRD *uſes*

To fly	Vŏlāre, āvi, atum
To ſing	Cănĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum

A FISH

To swim | Nāre, nāvi, nātum

A BULLOCK

To low | Mūgīre, mugivi, itum

An HOG

To grunt | Grunnīre, ivi, itum

A SHEEP

To bleat | Bālāre, avi, atum

An ASS

To bray | Rūdĕre, rudi,——

An HORSE

To neigh | Hinnīre, ivi, itum

A LION

To roar | Rūgīre, ivi, itum

A WOLF

To howl | Ulŭlāre, avi, atum

A DOG

To bark | Lātrāre, avi, atum

A MAN *uses*

To be born | Nasci, natus, sum:—
To live | Vīvĕre, vixi, victum
To sense, or feel | Sentīre, sensi, sensum
To be able | Posse, pŏtui,——

To

To be well, or ſtrong	Vălēre, valui, valĭtum
To pine, or languiſh	Languēre, langui——
To die	Mŏri, mortuus ſum

To the SENSES *things uſe*

To be open, or plain	Pătēre, patui,——
To be clear,	Lĭquēre, liqui, *ſeldom uſed*
To lie fair, to appear	Pārēre, parui, parĭtum
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lătēre, latui, latĭtum

A Man by the Senſe of SIGHT *uſes*

To ſee a thing	Vĭdēre, vidi, viſum

By the Senſe of HEARING

To hear	Audīre, ivi, itum

By the Senſe of SMELLING

To ſmell	˘Odōrāri, odōratus ſum

By the Senſe of TASTING

To taſte	Guſtāre, avi, atum

By the Senſe of TOUCHING

To touch	Tangĕre, tetĭgi, tactum

Things are alſo perceived by the EAR

To ſound	Sŏnāre, sŏnui, ſonĭtum
To make a Noiſe	Strĕpĕre, ſtrepui, ſtrepĭtū
To crack, or give a Crack	Crĕpāre, crepui, crepĭcum

By the SMELL

To ſmell, or caſt a ſmell	˘Olēre, olui, ˘olĭtum

By the TASTE

To taſte of, or ſavour	Săpĕre, ſapui, & ſapivi

By the TOUCH *or* FEELING

To be co'd	Frīgēre, frixi,—
To be warm	Tĕpēre, tepui,—
To be hot	Călēre, calui, ĭtum

A MAN *with his* HEAD *uſes*

To nod	Nutare, avi, atum
	Nŭĕre *is out of uſe*

With his EYES

To ſpie	[1] Spĕcēre
To diſcern	[2] Cernĕre, crevi, cretum
To behold, or look to	Tŭēri, tuĭtus ſum

With his MOUTH

To breath	Spīrāre, avi, atum
To talk, or ſpeak	Lŏqui, loquutus ſum
To prate, or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum
To mutter	Mūtīre, ivi, itum

When MEN *ſpeak, they are wont*

To call	Vŏcāre, avi, atum
To ſay	Dīcĕre, dixi, dictum
Or, Affirm	Aiĕre, aiſti
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum
To ask	Rŏgāre, avi, atum
To confeſs	Fătēri, faſſus ſum
Or, to deny	Nĕgāre, avi, atum

When Men do not SPEAK, *they are ſaid*

To be ſilent	Sĭlēre, silui,—
To hold their Peace	Tăcēre, tacui, tăcĭtum

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[1] It is not in uſe, unleſs in its Compound, *Inſpicio, inſpexi, inſpectum*, &c.

[2] You will ſcarce find any Præter or Supine when it is uſed in this Senſe.

A Man with his TONGUE *uſes*

To lick	Lingĕre, linxi, linctum
To lap	Lambĕre, lambi,—
To ſuck	Sūgĕre, ſuxi, ſuctum

With his TEETH

To gnaw	Rōdĕre, roſi, roſum
To champ, or chew	Mandĕre, mandi, manſum
To bite	Mordēre, n. ŏmordi, mor. ū
To craſh, or gnaſh	Strīdēre, ſtridi,—

With his HAND

To take	Căpĕre, cēpi, captum
To ſnatch	Răpĕre, rapui, raptum
To give	Dăre, dĕdi, dătum
To hold	Tĕnēre, tenui, tentum
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendĕre, prendi, prenſum

A Man with his FINGERS *uſes*

To crop	Carpĕre, carpſi, carptum
To pluck	Vellĕre, velli & vulſi, vulsū

With his NAILS

To claw	Scăbĕre, ſcăbi,—
To ſcratch	Scalpĕre, ſcalpſi, ſcalptum

With his FELT

To kick	Calcāre, avi, atum
To go	Īre, ivi, itum, *from* Eo.
To come	Vĕnire, vēni, ventum
To follow	Sĕqui, ſecutus ſum

From the HEAD *he uſes alſo*

To ſpit	Spŭĕre, ſpui, ſputum

From the BLADDER

To make water	Meiĕre, minxi, mictum
	Mingĕre *is out of uſe*

From the STOMACH *upwards, or the* GUTS *downwards,*

To vomit	Vŏmĕre, vomui, vŏmĭtum
To break Wind	Pēdĕre, pĕpēdi, pēdĭtum
To dung	Căcāre, avi, atum

The ſeveral MODES *of* GOING *are*

To ſtep, or go	Grădi, greſſus ſum——
To go a Foot pace	[1] Vădĕre, vaſi, vaſum
To walk	Ambŭlāre, avi, atum
To run	Currĕre, cucurri, cur.ſum

If a Place be ſlippery he is liable

To ſlide, or ſlip	Lābi, lapſus, ſum
To ruſh, or tumble	Rŭĕre, rui, ruĭtum

If ROUGH

To ſtagger, or ſtumble	Tĭtubāre, avi, atum

If HIGH, *he uſes*

To climb	Scandĕre, ſcandi, ſcanſum

A Man, as to his GESTURE, *or different* POSTURE *of Body, is ſaid*

To riſe	Surgĕre, ſurrexi, ectum
To ſtand	Stāre, ſtĕti, ſtatum
To ſtretch	[2] Tendere, tĕtendi, tensŭm
	Or, Tentum
To bend	Flectĕre, flexi, flexum

---

[1] This Preter Tenſe and Supine is ſeldom read out of Compoſition.

[2] It formerly made *tendi*.

To lean	Nīti, nīsus & nixus sum
To sit	Sĕdēre, sedi, sessum
To fall	Cădĕre, cĕcĭdi, casum
To lie down	Cŭbare, cubui, cubitum *Or*, Cumbĕre
To lie along	Jăcēre, jacui, ĭtum
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum
To hang	Pendēre, pĕpendi, pensum

If a Man MOVES *a Thing, he is said*

To stir, or raise it	Cĭēre, civi, citum
To shake	Quătĕre, quassi, quassum
To turn	Vertĕre, verti, versum
To rub it	Frĭcāre, fricui, frictum
To send, or fling	Mittĕre, misi, missum
To cast	Jăcĕre, jeci, jactum
To lead	Dūcĕre, duxi, ductum
To thrust	Trūdĕre, trusi, trusum
To drive	Pellĕre, pepuli, pulsum
To roul	Volvĕre, volvi, volutum
To draw	Trăhĕre, traxi, tractum
To lift, or take up	[1] Tollĕre, sustuli, sublatum
To bear	Ferre, tuli, latum
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum *Or*, Vehĕre, vexi, vectum

A Man hath Power

To know, or understand	Scīre, scivi, scitum
To remember	Mĕminisse, memini,—
To will	Velle, volui,—

Actions of the UNDERSTANDING *and* JUDGMENT *are*

To consider	Considĕrāre, avi, atum
To meditate	Mĕdĭtāri, meditatus sum
To know, or take knowledge of	Noscĕre, novi, notum

[1] It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustŭlo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To judge	Jūdĭcāre, avi, atum
To approve, or like	Prŏbāre, avi, atum
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum
To think	Pŭtāre, avi, atum
To believe	Crēdĕre, credidi, creditū
To doubt	Dŭbĭtāre, avi, atum
To truſt	Fīdĕre, fiſus ſum

PASSIONS of the MIND cauſe Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum
Or, to hate	Odiſſe, odi,—
To joy, or rejoice	Gaudēre, gaviſus ſum
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum
To deſire, or covet	Cŭpēre, ivi, ītum
To wiſh for	Optāre, avi, atum
To fear	Timēre, ui—
Or, to dread	Mĕtŭĕre, ui—
To be angry	Iraſci, iratus ſum
To wonder	Mīrāri, miratus ſum
To be aſhamed	Pŭdēre, pudui, puditum
To contemn, or deſpiſe	[1] Temnĕre, temſi, temtum
To ſcorn	Spernĕre, ſprevi, ſpretum

The OUTWARD SIGNS of our INWARD PASSIONS are

Of JOY

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīſi, rīſum

Of SORROW

To weep	Flēre, flevi, flētum
To mourn	[2] Lūgēre, luxi
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum
To complain	Quĕri, queſtus ſum
To groan	Gĕmĕre, gemui, ĭtum

[1] *Temtum* is hardly uſed out of Compoſition.
[2] *Luctum* is read in no Author.

Of

Of FEAR

To tremble	Trĕmĕre, tremui,—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui,—

When a Man wants MEAT, *he is ſaid*

To hunger, or be hungry	¯Esūrīre, ivi, itum

When he wants DRINK

To be thirſty, or dry	Sĭtīre, ivi, itum

So when he is HUNGRY *he uſes*

To eat	¯Edere, edi, eſtum, *or* eſum

As, when THIRSTY

To drink	Bĭbĕre, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum

GOOD THINGS *uſe*

To be pleaſing, *to* pleaſe	Plăcēre, placui, placĭtum

BAD THINGS

To hurt, or harm	Lædĕre, læſi, læſum
To be painful, to pain	Dŏlēre, dolui, ĭtum
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, ĭtum
To trouble, or diſturb	Turbare, avi, atum
To be harmful, to harm	Nŏcēre, cacui, ĭtum

A Man, as to his POSSESSIONS, *is ſaid*

To have	Hăbēre, ui, ĭtum

If he has NOTHING, *he is ſaid*

To be empty	Văcāre, avi, atum
To want, or be without	Cărēre, carui, ĭtum
To want, or need	¯Egēre, ĕgui,—

That

That which he HATH, *he is wont*

To use	Uti, usus sum
To enjoy	Frŭi, fructus, *or* fruitus sŭ

That which he DISLIKES, *he uses*

To change	Mūrāre, avi, atum
To let, let alone	Sĭnĕre, sivi situm
To leave, or forsake	Linquĕre, liqui, lictum

A Man, as to his BUSINESS, *is said,*

To be able	Quire, quivi, quitum
To study, or labour	Stūdēre, studui, ĭtum
To dare, or venture	Audēre, ausus sum
To get, or obtain	[1] Pŏtīri, potītus sum

As it is his DUTY *all lawful Means of Living*

To try	Expĕrīri, expertus, sum
To seek after	Pĕtĕre, petivi, *or* petii,
So, it is	petītum
To beware, be cautious	Căvēre, cavi, cautum
To care	Cūrāre, avi, atum
To serve, or deserve	Mĕrēri, merui, mĕrĭtum
	Or, Merere, merĭtus sum

Therefore he ought

To consult	Consŭlĕre, ui, ultum

The several BUSINESSES *of Men are*

Of a PHYSICIAN

To heal, or cure	[2] Mĕdēri

Of a COOK

To dress, or cook	Cŏquĕre, coxi, coctum

---

[1] Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

[2] It borrows a Preter from *Medeor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

When

When a Man EATS *a* MEAL, *if in the* MORNING, *he is said*

To breakfast	Jentāre, avi, atum

If at NOON

To dine	Prandēre, prandi, prandsum

If at NIGHT

To sup	Cœnāre, avi, atum

It is the BUSINESS *of a* TAYLOR

To sew	Sŭĕre, sui, sutum
To patch	Sarcire, sarsi, sartum

With a GARMENT *a Man uses*

To cloath, or array himself	˘Amĭcire, amicui, amictum
Also	amicivi *seldom*
To put it on	Indŭĕre, ui, ūtum
Or, To put it off	Exŭĕre, ui, ūtum

It is the BUSINESS *of a* BUILDER

To build	Strŭĕre, struxi, structum

Of the SHEPHERD

To feed	Pascĕre, pavi, pastum
To milk	Mulgēre, mulsi, mulsum, & mulctum
To clip, to shear	Tondēre, tŏtondi, tonsum

Of the HUSBANDMAN

To sow	[1] Sĕrĕre, sevi, sătum
To reap, or mow	Mĕtĕre, messui, messum
To grind	Mŏlĕre, molui, molitum

Of the PLOW-MAN

To Plow	˘Arāre, avi, atum

---

[1] But the Compounds which have another Signification, make Perfects as *Asserui, Inserui, Deserui*.

Of

Of the GARDENER

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum
To dig	Fŏdĕre, fodi, fossum

It belongs to the MASTER *of the* FAMILY

To call for, or require	Poscĕre, popoſci, [1] poſcĭtū
To bid, or command	Jūbēre, juſſi, juſſum
To forbid	Vĕtāre, vetui, vetĭtum.
To bid, or invite	Invĭtāre, avi, ātum

It is the BUSINESS *of a* KING

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum
To govern	Gŭbernāre, avi, atum.
To eſtabliſh	[2] Sancīre, ſanxi, ſanctum & ſancītum

It is the BUSINESS *of a* SCHOOL-MASTER

To teach the Scholar	Dŏcēre, dŏcui, doctum
To admoniſh Him	Mŏnēre, monui, monĭtum
To adviſe	Suadēre, ſuaſi, ſuaſum

If he DOES WELL

To praiſe Him *Or, Commend*	Laudāre, avi, atum

If he DOES AMISS

To threaten Him	Mĭnāri, minatus ſum
To puniſh	Pūnīre, ivi, itum

It is the DUTY *of the* SCHOLAR

To learn	Diſcĕre, dĭdĭci, [3]
To imitate	Imĭtāri, imĭtatus ſum
To obey	Obĕdire, ivi, itum
Duly to regard	Cŏlĕre, colui, cultum
To fear, ſtand in awe	Vĕrēri, verĭtus ſum

---

[1] Is ſeldom uſed.
[2] Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.
[3] And formerly *diſcitum*.

In

In the CHURCH *Men uſe*

To pray	Prĕcari, precatus ſum
To beſeech	Orāre, avi, atum
To vow	Vŏvēre, vŏvi, votum

Before a JUDGE

To promiſe, or engage	Spondēre, ſpoſpondi, ſponſū
To ſwear	Jūrāre, avi, atus ſum, atum

A SOLDIER *uſes*

To make ready, to prepare	Părāre, avi, atum
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum
To ſtrike	Ictĕre, ici, ictum
To beat, or overcome	Vincĕre, vici, victum
To tame, or ſubdue	Dŏmāre, ui, ĭtum
To pillage	Spŏliāre, avi, atum
Or, plunder	
Sometimes	
To ſpare	Parcĕre, peperci, parſum & parſi *ſeldom*

There are ſeveral ACTIONS *which Men have in* BUSINESS, *as*

WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hauſi, hauſtum
To waſh	Lăvāre, lavi, lotum & lautum, & lavatum
To pour out	Funděre, fudi, fuſum

DIVERSE THINGS

To number	Nŭmĕrāre, avi, atum
To gather, or chuſe	Lĕgĕre, legi, lectum
To mix, or mingle	[1] Miſcĕre, miſcui, miſtum
To join	Jungĕre, junxi, junctum
To ſcatter	Spargĕre, ſparſi, ſparſum
To divide	Dīvĭdĕre, diviſi, diviſum
To diſtribute, or give out	Trĭbŭĕre, tribui, tribūtū

[1] Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

They uſe alſo with INSTRUMENTS	
To cut	Sĕcāre, sĕcui, sectum
To cleave	Findĕre, fĭdi, fissum
To flash	Scindĕre, scĭdi, scissum
To ſmite, or to hack	Cædĕre, cecīdi, cæsum
To prick	[1] Pungĕre, pŭpŭgi, punctū
To ſtrangle	Strangŭlare, avi, atum
To kill	[2] Nĕcāre, necavi
To thump, or knock	Tundĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunsum
To break	Frangĕre, fregi, fractum
To burſt	Rumpĕre, rupi, ruptum
To preſs, *or ſqueeze*	Prĕmĕre, preſſi, preſſum
To ſweep, or Bruſh	Verrĕre, verti, verſum
To purge, *or cleanſe*	Purgāre, avi, atum
To rub out	Dĕlēre, delevi, etum
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum
To poliſh	Pŏlīre, ivi, itum
To paint	Pingĕre, pinxi, pictum
To write	Scribĕre, ſcripſi, ſcriptum
Things that are LOOSE, *Men uſe*	
To bind	Vincīre, vinxi, vinctum
To gird	Cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum
To hoop	Vĭĕre, vievi, vietum
That which is BOUND	
To looſe, or looſen	Solvĕre, ſolvi, ſolūtum
That which is SHUT	
To open	Pandĕre, pandi, paſſum
That which is OPEN	
To ſhut	Claudĕre, clauſi, clauſum

[1] Alſo *Punxi*, but this is ſeldom uſed out of Compoſition.

[2] *Necui* is ſeldom uſed, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *vocuit*.

That

That which is HID

To ſhow	Monſtrāre, avi, atum

That which ſeems

To hang, ready to fall	[1] Mĭnēre, mĭnŭi
They uſe	
To prop, ſupport	Fulcīre, fulſi, fultum

That Men DO SO OR SO, *is, becauſe it uſes*

To like them	Lĭbēre, libui, libĭtum
Or, To be allowed	Lĭcēre, licui, licĭtum

If they do a THING OFT, *they are ſaid*

To exerciſe	Exercēre, exercui, ercĭtum
To uſe, or to be accuſtomed	Sŭēre, ſuevi, ſuetum
To uſe, or to wont	Sŏlēre, ſollĭtus ſum

In BUSINESS *Men uſe*

To buy	[2] Emĕre, emi, emtum
To ſell	vendĕre, vendĭdi, vendĭtum
To owe	Dēbēre, debui, debĭtum

A Man ought

To begin a Work *in order*	Ordīri, orſus ſum
To make, or do it	Făcĕre, fēci, factum
And to carry it on if he deſigns	Gĕrĕre, geſſi, geſtum
To finiſh, *or end it*	Fīnīre, ivi, itum

---

[1] *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo* come from this Verb Mĭnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

[2] *Emere* was formerly uſed for to TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demĕre, Exĭmĕre, &c.

XXIX. Of PRONOUNS.

If you ask	
What is it? / *Who or which is it?*	Quid? / Quis?
The Answer is	
I	Ego
Or, Thou	Tū
Himself	Sŭi
That	Ille, illa, illud
	Or, ĭs, ĕa, id
	Or, iſte, iſta, iſtud
Ones ſelf	Ipſe, ipſa, ipſum
This	Hic, hæc, hoc
The ſame	Idem, eadem, ĭdem
Another	Alius, alia, aliud
Some one	Quidam, quædam, quod-
Any	Ullus, ulla, ullum [dā
None	[1] Nullus, nulla, nullum
That, which, who	Qui, quæ, quod
If you ask	
Which, or whether of the two	Uter, utra, utrum
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, altĕra, altĕrum
Neither of the two	[2] Neuter, neutra, neutrū

[1] As *None* is as much as *No one,* ſo is *Nullus* as much as *ne ullus.*

[2] As *Neither* is as much as *not either,* ſo is *Neuter* as much as *ne uter.*

If

If you ask

Whose is it ?	Cūjus ?

The Answer is, it is

Mine	Mēus, a, um
Thine	Tūus, a, um
His own	Sūus, a, um
Ours	Noſter, noſtra, noſtrum
Yours	Veſter, veſtra, veſtrum
Their own	Sūus, sūa, sūum

If you ask

Of what Tribe or Country is he ?	Cūjas, atis

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country	Noſtras, atis
Of your Tribe, or Country	Veſtras, atis

XXX. Of ADVERBS.

ADVERBS *of* ASKING *are*

Whether ? Or, no	Um ? An ? Ne ?
Why	Quāre ? Cur ?

Of AFFIRMING

Yes, yea	Imo, næ
Yes, indeed	Quidem

Of DENYING

No, not	Nē, non, haud

Of PLACE

If the Question be made by

Where	Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here	Hic
There	Ibi
Any where	Uſquam
No where	Nuſquam
Far off	Procul
Nigh	Prope

If the Question is

Whence	Unde?

The Answer is

Hence	Hinc
Thence	Inde

If the Question is

Whither	Quo?

The Answer is

Hither	Huc

Of

Of Time.

If the Queſtion is

When	Quando?

The Anſwer is

Then	Tunc, tum
When I came	Cum
Yeſterday	Hĕri
Erewhile, ſometime ſince	Dūdum
Long ago	Olim
Now	Nunc
Streight, by and by	Mox
At any time, ever	Unquam
Never	Nunquam

If the Queſtion is

How long	Quamdiu?

The Anſwer is

A long time	Diu
While	Dum
Until	Dōnec

If you ask

How oft	Quŏtĭes?

The Anſwer is

Once	Sĕmel
Twice	Bis
Thrice	Ter
Four times	Quăter
Oft, or oftentimes	Sæpe
Always	Semper

If

If you ask

How Doth he act?	Quŏmŏdo

The Answer is

So, thus	Sic, Ita
Rashly	Tĕmĕre
In vain	Frustra
Together	Sĭmul

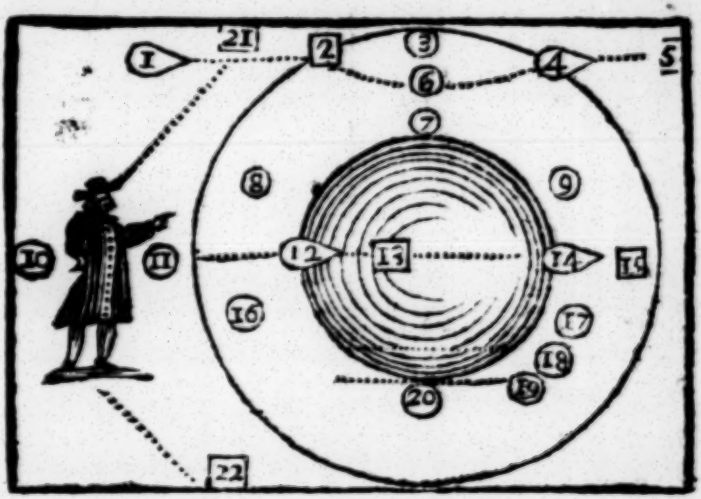
If you ask

How GREAT IS SHE?	Quam

The Answer is

As GREAT	Tam
As I	Quam
More GREAT	Măgis
Than I	Quam

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of PREPOSITIONS *which respect* SPACE *in General, are*

		[1]	
TO	1	A	D
From	4		A, ab, *or* abs
At, or nigh	2	Apud	
Off	5		
Over, on the other Side	3	Trans	

[1] In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4) *&c.* denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to MOTION; the square Figures, such are (2) (21,) signify the REST of that MOTION: The round Figures, such are (3) (6,) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to REST or MOTION.

About	6	Circa *Or*, Circum
Into	12	In
Out of	14	E, *or* ex
Within	13	Intra
Without	15	Extra
Through, by	18	Per
Beside	19	Præter
Above, over	21	Sūpra
Below, beneath	22	Infra
Before	11	Ante
After	10	Poſt
Or, Behind	10	Pōne
Upon	7	Sūper
Under	20	Sub *Or*, Subter
Behither, on this Side	8	Cis *Or*, Citra
Beyond	6	Ultra
Betwixt, or between	16	Inter
Againſt, over againſt	17	Adverſus

The other Prepoſitions *are*

Againſt	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beſide, nigh to	Juxta
For, becauſe of	Ob
With one, in ones keeping	Pēnes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to	Sĕcundum
By, clye by	Sĕcus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Abſque
Before, in ones Preſence	Cōram
Out of Sight, privily	Clam
Before, in ſight of	Pālam

From

From and concerning	Dē
Before, more than	Præ
For, instead of	Pro
Without, not with	Sĭne
Up to	Tĕnus

XXXII. Of CONJUNCTIONS.

AND	ET, que, atque
Also, too	Quŏque
Neither, nor	Nēque, nec
Either, or	Aut, vel, ve
But	Sed, ast, at, autem
Because	Quia
For	Năm, ĕnim
If	Si
Unless	Ni, nĭsi
Therefore	Ergo, ĭgĭtur
Although	Quanquam
Yet, nevertheless	Tămen
That	Ut
So	Ita
As	Ut

XXXIII. Of INTERJECTIONS.

O! *Oh!*	O!
Soho!	Eho! Heus! Hem!
Lo! Behold!	En! Ecce!
Wailaday! Wo!	Hei! Væ!
Fy! Pish!	Phy! Au!
Hush! Whist!	St! Au!

FINIS.

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